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THE MONARCH OF THE WOODS.

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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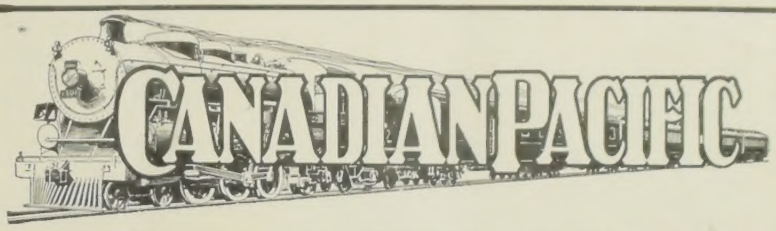

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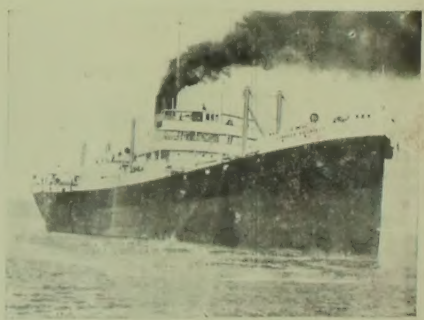

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A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution

A form for subscriptions to "CANADA" with full particulars of cost will be found on page 325 of this issue.

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CANADA

No. 779. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1920. Vol. LX. | 9D WEEKLY

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS. (See page 310.)

(1) The Legislative Buildings, Victoria.

(2) Government House (Carey Castle), Victoria, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor (His Honour Col. E. G. Prior).

bestow it for the highest purposes. The manner in which great corporations and private benefactors vied with each other in making large contributions was only one phase of the campaign. Not less pleasing was the generosity, according to their means, of so many humbler sons of this Alma Mater, many of them living far from Montreal.

For his share in putting forward the claims of the University, Sir Arthur Currie has received well-deserved recognition for his combination of a practical organising genius with a lofty idealism. The Principal may be counted upon to see that the financial support so freely given will be backed up by moral support as well.

* * *

The Labrador Boundary.

The question of the Labrador boundary, which is shortly to come before the Privy Council, has been in dispute for a considerable time, and its settlement will put an end to not a few difficulties. The disputed territory is likely to become more and more important in the days to come, as surveys are carried out and its resources are more definitely ascertained. Labrador's great water-power has attracted attention, and recent examination has added importance to its supply of timber suitable for pulp and paper. The extent of its richness in minerals of various kinds still requires determination.

The coast of Labrador was annexed to Newfoundland in 1763, but in consequence of complications due to grants held by French subjects, it was transferred to Canada. It was handed back to Newfoundland in 1809. The interpretation of the phrase "coast of Labrador" is the point at issue. The Canadian view is that only the coast between Blanc Sablon and Cape Chidley, with a narrow strip of territory attached thereto, belongs to Newfoundland, the rest coming within the Province of Quebec. Newfoundland, on the other hand, contends that its territory embraces the interior of Labrador as well. The Privy Council's decision will settle the possession of about a quarter of a million square miles of territory.

* * *

The United State Navy.

Mr. Bottomley, in the current issue of *John Bull*, discussing the naval situation, urges "that it might be possible for Japan and Great Britain in alliance to offer America such guarantees as would warrant her in slowing down her naval programme, or at any rate pruning it to such an extent as to relieve Europe of suspicion as to her bellicose intentions." The object of this suggestion is to check the mad race for armaments and to save the already overburdened British taxpayer from further huge expenditure on Dreadnoughts.

The people of Canada are very much concerned if Mr. Bottomley's fears are well grounded, that the naval programme of the United States seriously jeopardises the naval strength of the British Empire. We find it as hard to imagine that any Government in the United States would alter their naval programme on a joint guarantee of Japan and Great Britain as it is to conceive that any U.S. Government would seriously entertain bellicose intentions towards the Empire. It would be far more probable that a reduction of naval armaments might be attained by joint representations to Japan by the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Bottomley's suggestion is an interesting one, but we fear Mr. Hearst may make use of it to further his anti-British propaganda in the United States.

* * *

An Empire Bank.

The urgent and pressing need of devising some plan by which the currencies of the component parts of the Empire should be interchangeable at par is fully recognised. Mr. J. A. Darling, a general manager of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, proposed such a scheme at the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in Toronto. His suggestion met with a very favourable reception by Canadian bankers and financiers. Last week Col. Grant Morden, M.P., provided an opportunity for Mr. Darling to explain his project to a gathering of Members of Parliament and others particularly interested in Imperial affairs—including the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies—at a dinner at the House of Commons.

Mr. Darling's recommendation is the formation of an Empire Bank which would hold the balances of some 125 banks throughout the Empire. Thus the balance at the Empire Bank would rank as cash or a liquid asset of the subscribing banks, and would be an Imperial currency available to discount commodity bills of exchange anywhere within the Empire. The subject is, of course, full of technicalities and minor difficulties, but some such plan is undoubtedly feasible if the great British and Dominion banks are willing to join hands and work together.

At this dinner Col. Morden very briefly pointed out that the favourable exchange rate of Canadian currency in regard to sterling was really disadvantageous to Canada's interests, and by accepting such a scheme as suggested by Mr. Darling the sacrifice of a present advantage would be amply made up by the benefit to Canadian export trade and the greater inflow of British emigration and capital. It is very much to be hoped that with this suggestion before them a committee of bankers may be formed to explore every means of restoring exchange between the various parts of the Empire.

—* *—

BANK OF MONTREAL'S LONDON OFFICES.

The work of reconstruction after the war at the Waterloo Place branch of the Bank of Montreal has been finished, and the visitors' room is now restored to the use of the public. During the war the great volume of business in connection with paying the troops made it necessary to utilise this room for the accommodation of the large number of extra clerks required. Now that it is restored to its proper use, it will be a great convenience to the bank's customers, especially to those visitors from overseas staying at hotels in the West End. At the same time similar accommodation at the Threadneedle Street branch is provided for customers visiting the City.

—* *—

Mr. J. H. Gundy, one of Canada's representatives at the Brussels Financial Conference, states that the information he gathered there convinced him that the Dominion is economically among the most fortunate countries in the world.

The Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors in connection with the war, considered on Monday the claim of Major Northover, of Winnipeg, in respect of (1) a filling machine for Lewis gun magazines, (2) feed belt boxes for machine guns, and (3) improvements in Colt machine guns.

Sub-Lieuts. W. B. Creey, C. D. Donald, G. R. F. Barnes, A. M. Hope, F. R. W. R. Gow, E. A. Thomas, R. E. S. Bidwell, and E. R. Mainguy, of the Royal Canadian Navy, have been appointed to *Dryad*, addl., for Navigation Course, for rank of Lieut. (January 2).

Ontario Conservative Convention has adopted resolutions supporting the choice of Mr. Meighen as Dominion Prime Minister, approving the principle of a protective tariff, and disapproving of any attempt to deprive Canadians of the right of appeal to the Imperial Privy Council.

The North Atlantic Passenger Conference give notice that passengers under the Oversea Settlement scheme wishing to avail themselves of any superior class of accommodation in the steamer must pay the full difference between the ordinary third-class fare and the schedule rate of the higher accommodation allotted.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Belli-Bivar.—On November 4, at Enderby, B.C., the wife of Capt. Roderick Belli-Bivar, late R.A.F., of a son.

Gracie.—On November 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gracie (*née* Berta R. Steedman), 100, Monarch Park Avenue, Toronto—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Mackie—Forrest.—At Toronto, on December 2, Walter Mackie, son of the late William Mackie, and Mrs. Mackie, West Calder, to Margaret Mitchell, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Forrest, Harrietville, West Calder.

Whitcombe—Macpherson.—On Wednesday, December 8, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, by the Dean of Manchester, Denys Mayeyson Whitcombe, M.B. (Oxon), elder son of Dr. and Mrs. Percival Whitcombe, of 69, Queen's Gate, to Elizabeth Florence Veda, daughter of the late Capt. and Mrs. David Macpherson, of Toronto, and granddaughter of the late Hon. Sir David Macpherson, of Chestnut Park.

DEATHS.

McLaren.—At Edmonton, Alberta, on November 28, Edward McLaren, late of Leith.

IN MEMORIAM.

Triggs.—In proud and loving memory of Tom Kenneth Triggs, Acting Commander, Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Highflyer*, killed at Halifax, N.S., explosion, December 6, 1917, in his heroic attempt to save crew of burning munition ship *Mont Blanc*. ("Albert Medal in Gold.") Also of Guy Triggs, Lt., Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, 1914 Contingent, killed in action, final advance on Cambrai, September 28, 1918.

A CANADIAN LETTER: FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Farmers in Dominion Politics—Unemployment—H.M. Trade Commissioner for Vancouver.

MONTREAL, November 26.

THE political situation in Federal affairs has not been cleared or strengthened by the recent bye-elections; and in the result at East Elgin, Ontario, is seen, if not a warning, at least an intimation, that the Farmers' Party has obtained a hold upon the Dominion as well as the provincial field. There have been many statements made of late to the effect that the Farmers' movement was already beginning to subside, and that by the time the general elections come along it will have lost its force. The Toronto *Globe* reads into that result a straight verdict against the recently-enunciated policy of Mr. Meighen in favour of maintaining the protective tariff. The Toronto *World* thinks that if the Government is to hold its own in the Province of Ontario, some different approach to the farmers must be found other than that followed in East Elgin. The Montreal *Gazette* supposes that the causes of the change in sentiment are probably the same as those which put Mr. Drury in power in Ontario, viz., that home affairs had been somewhat neglected by both the Government and Liberal parties for some time; hence the farmers became dissatisfied and organised accordingly.

At the same time Mr. Meighen personally is gaining favour the more he shows himself, and in his recent tour of the Dominion, in the course of which he addressed 60,000 people, he had some great receptions. The three problems he was "up against" were the tariff, the railways and wheat control, coupled with the general feeling which is always directed against a war administration. There are many of his supporters who are convinced that, given fair time, he will yet pull the country together as far as the more sane and stable elements are concerned.

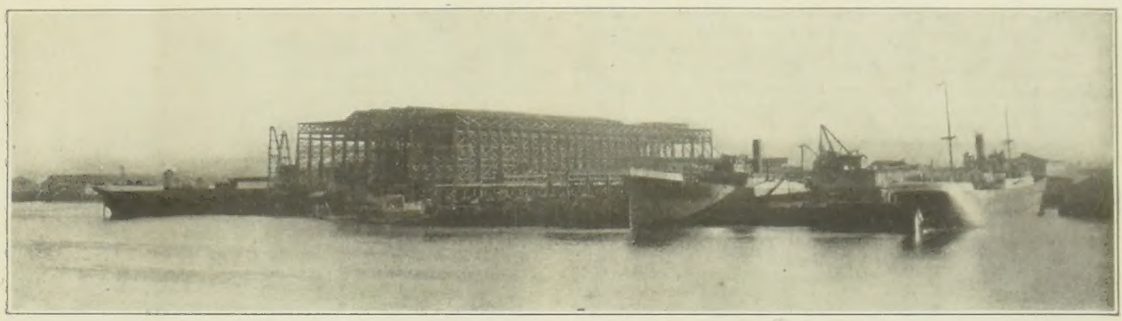
The Unemployed Problem.

From time to time despatches in the newspapers indicate that big plants are dismissing men, and that the unemployment problem is likely to confront Canada this winter. Yet when a meeting was convened this week under the auspices of the G.W.V.A. to discuss the question there appeared to be considerable doubt, judging from the discussion, as to whether unemployment at present is more than the normal result of the change of seasons. The meeting was well attended by representatives of agencies which know the situation, and the opinion was expressed by one or two speakers that it was more of a "city *v.* country life" problem than one of real lack of work. One man who works with the Veterans in connection with re-establishment stated frankly that the ex-soldier would have to realise that he must be prepared to accept hard work—a man's job—this statement being made in the light of the fact that his organisation had been unable to find 100 men for an asbestos company in the Eastern Townships. At the same time, the fact is admitted that the Canadian Vickers, Ltd., are discharging a considerable number of men, among them a number of ex-soldiers, and that other plants and factories are reducing staffs.

The upshot of the meeting in question was the adoption of four recommendations—one supporting the proposed study of unemployment insurance schemes by the Dominion Government; a second calling for the closing down of private employment bureaux in the Province of Quebec in order that all unemployment may filter through one administration, i.e., the Provincial Unemployment Bureau; third, a request to big plants to curtail hours rather than staffs; and, finally, it was suggested, though not resolved, that there should be further restrictions on immigration.

McGill University Campaign.

The achievement of the great financial campaign on behalf of "Old McGill," whereby the amount of $6,321,000 has been gained for its support and development, is another indication that Canada is not entirely given over to the quest of the almighty dollar, and, having gained wealth, is ready to bestow it on the highest purposes. The national importance of this ancient institution has been kept predominant throughout the campaign, and the great tour which its Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, made through the Dominion and into the United States, undoubtedly emphasised that feeling. Sir Arthur Currie is one of the few soldiers who are capable of making a platform effort, and recent calls on him seem to have developed that capacity.



Photograph] SHIPBUILDING PLANT OF JOHN COUGHLAN & SONS, VANCOUVER. ["*Canadian Illustrated Monthly.*"

The Western Trade Outlook.

Returning from an official trip to Western Canada, Capt. Evan J. Edwards, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, states that he found the general feeling in the West optimistic to a degree, and there was an absence of resentment at the failure of the British authorities to buy up their wheat, it being realised that this was due to the adverse rate of exchange, coupled with present prices. Trade in the West, he declared, was nothing like as bad as in the East, and the farther West he went the better business seemed to be, and the more optimistic people were for the future, while prices did not seem to be so inflated as in some other parts of Canada. Vancouver was very anxious to secure a British Trade Commissioner, and he had been glad before he left to be able to announce that he had received cable information that this wish would be gratified. The Western people were also very much interested in the new Canada-West Indies trade agreement, which affected them considerably.

A Shipbuilding Venture.

Notwithstanding the statement just made as to one Canadian shipbuilding firm having to dismiss many of its employees, news has just reached your correspondent at the moment of writing that it is the intention of a Montreal shipbuilding and repair plant to establish a yard on the South Shore close to St. Lambert's. It is said that the facilities for ships of deep draught and large tonnage are excellent, and that the promoters have an option on a plant already complete, which will be transported, and installed very shortly. It is said that several hundred men will be required, and that preference will be given to ex-soldiers.

CANADA AND THE LEAGUE.

Dominion Representatives' Prominence.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

GENEVA, December 4.

The close of the second week of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva finds the principal *rôles* in this gathering of peoples played by four countries—France, Great Britain, South Africa, and Canada. France and Great Britain are prominent by virtue of their position, South Africa through the personality of its representative, Lord Robert Cecil, and Canada by virtue of something of both.

In the absence of the United States it has been inevitable that Canada should be the principal voice raised in the two Americas, of which the best example was the Hon. N. W. Rowell's speech in defence of the control by each nation of its own natural resources. An official dinner given by the members of the Canadian delegation to the representatives of the various South-American countries in the Hôtel de l'Ecu was largely attended and marked by a friendliness which augured well for the future relations, in the matter of both trade and sentiment, which will exist between the Dominion and those of its neighbours.

Article 10.

It has fallen to the lot of the Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, Canadian Minister of Justice, to move one of the most important resolutions yet submitted to the Assembly—that for the elimination from the Covenant of Article 10, which calls for armed intervention by all members of the League in case the territory of one is attacked. It is considered doubtful whether the motion, which would go far to pave the way to the admission of the United States to the League, will carry at the present Assembly; but the question has been raised and must be debated. Article 10 was opposed by the Canadian delegation at the Paris Peace Conference, and was criticised in the Canadian House of Commons during the debate on the ratification of the pact. The Dominion's delegates take the attitude that under Article 10 an ordinarily peaceful nation like Canada has everything to lose, and a League member, such as one of the Balkan countries, with whom war is almost a normal condition, everything to gain. The motion has been referred to a Committee.

Dominion's National Rights.

On another issue which has received no publicity it has been the part of the Canadian delegates to safeguard those rights of nationhood for the Overseas Dominions for which Sir Robert Borden made such an effective fight at the Paris Peace Conference. They have long since been acknowledged, and handsomely so, by British public men, but the British official mind finds readjustment to these new conceptions apparently a more difficult task. So at least it appeared during the deliberations of a Committee of ten jurists which has been considering suggested amendments to the draft scheme for the International High Court of Justice. Mr. Doherty and Sir Cecil Hurst are the two Anglo-Saxon representatives on this Committee. During that body's discussions it became quite evident that the spirit of the proposed draft entirely failed to embrace the right of the Overseas Dominions to independent representation on the High Court or the right to bring cases independently before it. The British representative on the original Commission which prepared the draft had apparently quite neglected to consider that these rights were involved in the recognition of autonomous nationhood granted to the Dominions, but Mr. Doherty, it is understood, insisted very strongly that they were and carried his point.

The Council and the Assembly.

Another question of very great importance in which Mr. Rowell has taken a leading—in fact, the foremost—part, has been the determination of the relative functions of the Council and Assembly of the League. Involved in this technical matter is the vital issue of the responsibility towards their countries of the members of these two bodies in making their decisions. The subordinate place occupied in European affairs during the last year by the Council of the League has been due largely to the attitude taken by the Foreign Offices of the leading Powers, that its members acted only on their own responsibility, and did not by their votes commit their respective States. This has suited the book of the Chancelleries, which are inimical to the League, but does not commend itself to a country like Canada, which entered the League from a wholehearted desire to make that body an effective international instrument. Mr. Rowell accordingly brought the matter up at an early period in the Assembly's deliberations, and was replied to by Signor Tittoni, of Italy, whose idea was that the Council was simply an advisory body of elder statesmen, involving no national responsibility. Mr. Rowell's examination of the phrasing of the Covenant has proved that this is not the proper conception, and together with M. Viviani, of France, joint rapporteur with him of Committee No. 1, he has drafted a report which has been recommended to the Assembly by the Committee. It states:—"Under the Covenant representatives sitting on the Council and Assembly render their decisions as the representatives of their particular respective States, and in rendering such decisions they have no standing except as such representatives."

Sir George Foster and Mr. Balfour share the distinction of being the only Vice-Presidents of the Assembly nominated from the British Empire. Sir George is also rapporteur of Group No. 4 on the Financial and Economic Commission, and good words are spoken of his work there.

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CANADA'S RECOVERY.

Sir George Perley on Conditions in the Dominion.

Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, returned to England on Saturday by the C.P.O.S. *Victorian*, after a lengthy visit to Canada. He told a representative of *Canada* that Lady Perley and he had had a very happy holiday. Lady Perley, we are glad to say, is a great deal better, although she will need to be careful for several months longer after her recent serious illness.

Sir George and Lady Perley spent practically all the time they were in Canada in Ottawa, except that the latter went to the Adirondacks with her mother and sisters for a couple of weeks, and Sir George went for three weeks' fishing at the same camp as Sir Robert Borden. The latter's health, Sir George remarked, has greatly improved, and he is looking wonderfully well now that he is no longer under the heavy burden of his duties and responsibilities as Prime Minister. (In this connection it is to be recalled that he was the only Prime Minister who "carried on" throughout the whole of the war.) "His successor, Mr. Arthur Meighen, our present Prime Minister, has," continued Sir George, "taken up his work with energy and courage. He has travelled all over Canada during the past three months, explaining his policy fully to the Canadian people, and is undoubtedly going to give the Dominion a strong and efficient Government."

"Crops," he proceeded, "have been exceedingly bountiful everywhere in Canada. Although wheat is the chief grain spoken of here in connection with the Canadian harvest, the quantity and value of the other agricultural products are even greater, and there has been a plentiful harvest in all lines throughout the Dominion. While the prices are not as satisfactory to the farmers as they might be, the quantity of the produce is entirely so.

"The manufacturing capacity of Canada is greater now than the requirements of the home consumption, so that Canadian manufacturers will be able to compete in foreign markets and make a good showing, especially now that they are able to make use of Canada's new Merchant Marine. Goods of all kinds are being manufactured on a large scale, and every effort is being made to stimulate Canadian manufacturers into export activity.

"On account of our heavy debt, and the growing needs of Canada, the annual expenditure of the Dominion is, of course, very considerable, so that the Finance Minister has to raise a large sum by taxation. The new Sales Tax so far seems to be producing satisfactory results and bringing in a large amount of money with the least possible degree of annoyance. In fact, the heavy financial burden is being shouldered cheerfully by the people of Canada, and at present the revenue is expanding.

"Canada is coming through the period of unrest that has been prevailing everywhere, in good shape, and there is comparatively little unemployment in the Dominion. People are, perhaps, not spending as much money as they used to do, and gradually normal conditions are returning. Speaking generally, I feel confident that Canada is recovering as quickly as any country from the difficult conditions caused by the war."

Sir George and Lady Perley are at present staying at the Ritz Hotel.

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LORD MAYOR OF MANCHESTER AT CANADIAN LECTURE.

As the result of an attractive programme arranged by Mr. Maine, of the C.P.R., at the Albert Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday, December 1, in connection with the "Real Canada" lecture by Mr. C. W. Stokes, there was an enormous and very attentive audience. The Lord Mayor of Manchester acted as Chairman, which office, he said, he most willingly accepted because of the very particular interest which he took in Canada. He afterwards thanked the lecturer on behalf of the people of Manchester for a lecture which he considered of a highly instructive and intellectual nature. In addition to the special cinematograph display, an organ recital was given by the well-known local musician, Mr. Herbert Walker, L.R.C.M.

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In aid of the After-Care Fund for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors, a big ball and carnival is to be held at the Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, on New Year's Eve. Full particulars can be obtained from the hon. organising secretary, Miss Fenton, 306, Regent Street, W.1.

THE C.P.O.S. OCEAN SERVICES.

New Direct Passenger Service Between Italy and Canada and Other Developments.

SIR THOMAS FISHER, K.B.E., R.N., General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., in Europe, returned from Montreal last Sunday on the *Empress of France*, upon which he sailed from Liverpool on November 16. Speaking to a representative of *Canada* at his headquarters, 8, Waterloo Place, London, S.W., Sir Thomas said that during the four days he spent in Montreal he had been in consultation with Mr. G. M. Bosworth, the chairman of the C.P.O.S., and various officials in connection with the present and prospective situation in regard to steamship traffic.

"We have," he said, "completed an arrangement with the N.G.I. Italian line (Navigazione Generale Italiana) by which a direct service will shortly be established between Montreal, Quebec, or St. John, and Genoa and Naples. The N.G.I. will employ one of their finest passenger steamships on the route in conjunction with a splendid vessel we have just acquired, which will be re-named *Montreal*. She was formerly one of the finest and newest German steamships on the South American route, then known as the *König Friedrich August*, and is ideally equipped for service on the warmer South Atlantic and Mediterranean route, having large airy staterooms and saloons, a splendid lounge and winter garden, and will, I believe, become very popular with the increasing number of Canadians who prefer commencing or returning from a European tour *viâ* Mediterranean ports, and who have hitherto been compelled to travel *viâ* New York. In opening this route

THE C.P.O.S. "MELITA" (14,000 TONS; 550 FEET LONG.)

The *Montcalm* and *Montrose*, now building, will be improved two-class steamships similar to the *Melita*, *Minnedosa*, and *Metagama*.

we have also had in mind the reviving travel of third-class passengers between Canada and Italy, and the *Montreal* will give 1,000 of such passengers excellent accommodation.

"There has been a noticeable increase in our trans-Atlantic passengers *viâ* Havre, and in the spring we shall probably operate a regular two-weekly direct service between Montreal and London *viâ* Havre. In order to provide greater comfort to our Continental third-class passengers while awaiting embarkation, or after disembarking, at Havre, we have acquired premises there which will be used as a boarding-house, and where all the necessary routine can be gone through in order that such passengers may have no difficulties with the immigration authorities at their Canadian port of landing."

Questioned with regard to the company's shipbuilding programme, Sir Thomas replied that no contracts for new construction were likely to be entered into at the current excessive building rates. "Our two-class S.S. *Montcalm* (an improved *Melita*) and the *Empress of Canada*, which latter will be the largest and finest steamship on the Pacific route, are delayed in completion on the Clyde owing to the joiners' strike.

"On December 14, from the Fairfield Yard on the Clyde, the S.S. *Montrose*, another two-class vessel (similar to the *Minnedosa*, *Melita*, and *Metagama*) is to be launched, but the joiners' strike and the uncertain labour situation make it impossible to foretell the date of her delivery. However, next spring our popular two-class fleet will be further strengthened by alterations to the *Victorian*, in which the third-class accommodation will be enlarged and improved, and which will no longer carry three classes of passengers. The *Scandinavian* will also be overhauled after the current voyage before resuming her place in our service from Antwerp and Southampton. The *Empress of France*, which has been making splendid passages this year, will be laid up in January and February, but with the popular *Empress of Britain* will operate a fortnightly three-class fast service in the spring."

Speaking of the C.P.O.S. cargo fleet, Sir Thomas said:—"Now that our new passenger steamer *Montcalm* is approaching completion, we are renaming our freight steamer *Montcalm* the *Bolingbroke*. Owing to lack of freight and falling rates some of our cargo fleet will be laid up, as operating expenses have grown out of all proportion to receipts."

As to general conditions, Sir Thomas said that though the immediate situation was unsatisfactory, he was very hopeful as to the outlook and expected a great revival in passenger traffic next spring. "What I saw and heard while in Canada," he added, "tended to confirm my opinion that the Dominion is meeting the new world situation, brought about by the war, better than any other country. All classes seem to recognise the need for pulling together, and the rank and file of labour, as well as their leaders, act as if they realised that co-operation is the only road to security for regular work at just and fair remuneration. I was much impressed at the heart the ship workers put into their task of turning the *Empress of France* round in less than four days. She is a big ship, and though we only arrived at Quebec on a Wednesday night, we were under way again by midnight on the Saturday."

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C.P.O.S. "HUSTLE."

That "ca' canny" is not everywhere prevalent is the recent experience of the C.P.O.S. This company's liner *Victorian* docked at Liverpool on Saturday evening after her voyage from Canada. She shipped over 3,000 tons of coal, took aboard the necessary provisions, was cleaned down from stem to stern, had her engines and boilers overhauled, loaded a certain amount of cargo, embarked passengers, and sailed for Canada again on Tuesday afternoon. Such an enormous amount of work in so short a time is only possible by efficient organisation and by the workmen entering whole-heartedly into the business in hand.

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LAND GIRLS HAVE GREAT FUN.

Mr. H. C. R. Cresswell, of the C.P.R. Colonisation Department, Montreal, who arrived at Liverpool last week by the C.P.O.S. *Minnedosa*, stated that farming on the Canadian prairies was great fun in the opinion of harvesting girls returning on the excursions after the completion of their work. Girls of various occupations which kept them indoors the year round, saddled to a desk or switchboard, found enjoyable occupation in minding small babies, feeding large men, washing dishes and pitching hay, milking cows and wearing overalls, and the whole enterprise was in the nature of novel play-making. Many of the girls were war workers, having spent years in munition plants, and as land workers in the fields had proved their efficiency on Canadian farms. All were unanimous in their expression of determination to return to the same work next year.

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"CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER."

"An American Example of Official Enterprise" is discussed editorially in the latest issue of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, just published, as are also other topics, such as C.G.M.M., freight rates, Canada Products stores in London, and Canadian members of the Federation of British Industries.

A number of important firms give their opinions on Canada Products of various descriptions, from "The Buyer's Point of View." The other usual features are full of interesting and useful information.

The *Pioneer* is published by the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd., 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (10s. per annum).

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VICTORIA LEAGUE BALL.

A ball, in aid of the funds of the Victoria League, is to take place at the Hyde Park Hotel, London, on Monday, December 20. The Victoria League, of which their Majesties the King and Queen are patrons, has its headquarters at 22, Eccleston Square, S.W.1, and is a non-party association of British men and women, whose object is to promote closer union between Britons all over the world by welcoming strangers in any part of the Empire and arranging introductions and hospitality for them. Schools also are supplied with reliable and up-to-date information on Empire topics, by means of a lending library, lantern slides and lectures, and correspondence is encouraged between children at home and overseas. The rapid development of the League's activities, coupled with the present high prices, has entailed greatly increased expenditure, and it is hoped by means of the proceeds of this ball to make any curtailment of work unnecessary.

SIR CAMPBELL STUART

On the United States, Ireland, and the Empire.

Sir Campbell Stuart was the guest of the Canada Club at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday, on his appointment as managing director of the *Times*.

Sir George Parkin presided, and proposed the health of Sir Campbell Stuart, and this was supported by Sir George Perley.

The following cablegrams to Sir Campbell Stuart, received by the High Commissioner, were read:—

From the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada:—"Canadians are pleased at marked advance of fellow-Canadians in British newspaper life. Earnestly wish you all success."

From the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden:—"I send warm congratulations upon your recent acceptance of highly important responsibilities, which I am sure you will fulfil with great ability and devotion."

Anglo-American Friendship.

Sir Campbell Stuart, in acknowledging the toast, said he could imagine no higher honour for a Canadian than to be the guest of such a gathering as that. Expressing regret at the absence of the American Ambassador, and also at the fact that he was shortly to lay down his duties, after holding office at a time of immense difficulty, he said:—"We Canadians, perhaps more fully than any other of the peoples of this Empire, recognise how much he has accomplished. Anglo-American friendship is built on deep and firm foundations, on a community of race and on a community of ideals. If there have been—if there are—any differences between these two countries, they are essentially family differences, the outcome of close similarity, rather than of any natural divergence. But we Canadians cannot regard those relations as being reciprocal between Great Britain and the United States alone. We who are of British race are also of the Western Continent. We possess an individuality of our own in this matter, and we agree with the Ambassador that we are conscious that we have our own part to play in cementing a true union of ideals between the Anglo-Saxon race in the Old World and the Anglo-Saxon race in the New.

Sir Auckland Geddes and Lord Northcliffe.

"No American Ambassador has ever estimated the Canadian factor in world peace more accurately than Mr. Davis; but when I speak of him in this regard I must also mention another Ambassador—Sir Auckland Geddes. The British Ambassador to Washington has already proved himself one of the greatest and most successful of our representatives in the United States. He had a great advantage, if I may say so. He knew Canada well, and he knew how firmly the structure of Anglo-American friendship will be welded if Canada be indeed the keystone of the arch. He has had knowledge and the breadth of vision to foresee how the growth of our own country, rapid and immense as it is certain to be, should mean, as please God it will mean, increasing stability in the equilibrium of the world.

"When I speak of Anglo-American relations I think also of Lord Northcliffe. It was my good fortune to be with him in the United States, to witness the great success of his mission, and since then to see its abundant harvest. To him I owe more than I can say, not only for the innumerable kindnesses of his personal friendship, but also for the revelation of his broad outlook and his deep insight."

Irish Days.

Continuing, Sir Campbell Stuart said he had hoped to be reminded of his Irish days by the presence of Lord Dunraven, but he was unfortunately indisposed. "They were days of adventure," he said, "in a country with which I claim ties of blood. Much water has flowed under O'Connell Bridge since that time, but, in all humility, I do not think that the visit of Canadian-Irish soldiers to Ireland in the midst of the war was without good result. Stricken and tempest-tossed as she now is, Ireland should indeed be thankful that among her sons there are pilots who, like Lord Dunraven, know every rock and every shoal of those perilous waters, and who can counsel her with calm judgment and sustain her with oft-tried, though still unshaken, faith. And when I am speaking of Ireland I think of one of our most distinguished fellow-countryman, Sir Hamar Greenwood. I will say nothing more about him than that every Canadian is watching him these days, that he is ever in our thoughts and in our hearts, and that truly and sincerely we hope that peace may come to Ireland through Canadian hands."

The Future of the Empire.

Referring to the occasion on which he had been honoured, Sir Campbell Stuart said the *Times* was more than the first newspaper in this kingdom. It was an Empire property, and because he realised how great a part it had played, and how great a part it might yet play, in the realisation of our common hopes and our common desires, he turned to his new task with a profound sense of its obligations.

"From four dark and terrible years of war," he continued, "there has sprung up amongst us a new and vital conception of a British Commonwealth, united in race and united in aim. The day of many other Empires has passed because they lacked the prevision to adapt their institutions to the progress of the human mind. It has not been so with the British Empire; and we who have seen the birth of a new ideal must be on our guard lest that ideal suffer any disservice or neglect at our hands. We enjoy high privileges; but we have also, all of us, grave responsibilities. The age of the pioneer is passing. Cecil Rhodes has gone. Joseph Chamberlain has gone. Let us hope that the destiny of our Empire in the great to-morrow may be in the hands of such another pioneer.

"We young men have a scriptural warrant for the visions that we see. I would trespass on no forbidden ground; but sometimes I long that the spirit which permeates this Empire might be invested with the substance of a closer organisation in practical affairs. The great Dominions are still in their youth. In all of them new enterprises are coming to birth, while their commerce grows and spreads rapidly. But as the young sap rises so will the full-grown tree be shaped. Is not this the hour for Imperial statesmen to take counsel whether it is not possible, through a far-seeing policy in Imperial affairs so to influence the springing life of the Empire that Imperial unity will be assured for all time by strong and interlocking branches. These are years of immense, but perhaps of irrecoverable, opportunity. We are on the threshold of new and far-reaching development. Canada and the other Dominions now have their seats on the Council Board of the League of Nations. There is a new Imperial partnership in world politics. What certainty have we for the future if our own ideals do not inspire great and wise action on our own part?"

Sir Campbell closed by describing the honour conferred upon him that night as greater than any within the gift of Kings or Parliaments, "for it is offered from the warm hearts of fellow-countrymen to one whose greatest pride is to be a Canadian, and whose first ambition is not to be unworthy of the land which gave him birth."

Fuller reference to the personal side of the dinner will be made in next week's *Canada*.

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CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO.

Dominion Minister of Agriculture's Protest.

At a banquet in Toronto on Saturday, the Hon. S. F. Tolmie, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, protested against the gross injustice of the British embargo upon Canadian cattle. He pointed out that there had been no sign of disease in 3,000,000 Canadian cattle slaughtered in Great Britain. If the embargo was maintained as a measure of protection the fact should be admitted. He also protested (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) against the unfairness of the British control price of Canadian bacon.

Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson states in Parliamentary papers that arrangements have been made for the purchase of the exportable surplus of Canadian bacon to the end of the present year, and the Dominion Government have expressed satisfaction with the arrangement.

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CANADIAN ASSOCIATION'S DINNER TO THE PRESS DELEGATES.

There has been a great demand for tickets for the dinner which was to be given on Thursday (December 9) at the Hotel Victoria, by the Canadian Association in London, in honour of Viscount Burnham and other delegates of the Second Imperial Press Conference, recently held in Canada.

The Edward VII. Room had been elaborately decorated with Canadian products and scenes. The items of the menu brought from Canada for the occasion—a distinctive feature of the banquet—included Malpeque oysters, pea soup, Lake Superior white fish, partridge, baron of moose, vanilla ice-cream, maple syrup, Trappist cheese and Canadian fruits.

Col. W. Grant Morden, M.P., president of the Association, was to occupy the chair and to propose the toast of the evening, this being responded to by Lord Burnham, Mr. Robert Donald, and Sir Robert Bruce (editor of the *Glasgow Herald*). The toast of "Canada" was to be proposed by Lord Desborough, and responded to by Sir George Perley, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Sir George McLaren Brown, and Mr. F. C. Wade; the health of the chairman being proposed by Mr. Edward Shortt, K.C., the Home Secretary.

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Mr. F. W. Kerr, of Liverpool, lectured on "Canada, an Empire Asset," in connection with the Federation of Discharged Sailors and Soldiers at Sheffield last week.

All immigrants of mechanic, artisan or labouring classes, whether skilled or unskilled, arriving in Canada between January 1 and March 31 next must possess $250 landing money, and if married (in addition) his wife must have $125 landing money, and each child between 5 and 18 years $50 landing money. This will not apply to persons who have been specially authorised to proceed and have the landing cards of the Canadian Emigration Office.

THE MONARCH OF THE CANADIAN WOODS.

The Moose and His Ways An Exciting Chase

THE North American moose, which has its habitat in the backwoods, sheltered valleys, and marshes of the Dominion, and principally in the Eastern Provinces, is, in addition to being the "monarch of the Canadian woods," the largest and most powerful species of deer now in existence.

A full-grown bull is of gigantic and startling appearance, often standing eight feet high at the shoulder, with a thick neck supporting an enormous head crowned with broad-bladed antlers, which have a spread of nearly five feet. His legs are slender for his bulk, and his gait appears clumsy and awkward, but he nevertheless has a great turn of speed, and can distance wolves, dogs, and men alike. The hoofs, which are sharp and delicately formed for so large a beast, form a second weapon of defence.

The moose attains his primest condition at the mating season. The massive neck seems then to have doubled its dimensions; the black pelage, or beard, has become as glossy as the coat of a well-groomed horse; and the legs are ornamented with bright orange stripes, which contrast sharply with the sombre tone of the rest of his hide.

PREPARING TO SKIN THE MOOSE.

The moose frequents forest tracts but little, and is found chiefly in almost open country, where hardwood saplings furnish him with food in the form of young shoots and tender leaves. In the summer he is fond of marshes and the shores of rivers and lakes, where his favourite diet is lily pads and the roots of aquatic plants.

In the winter it is the custom of the species to gather together in small numbers and form "yards." These are to be found in some sheltered valley well supplied with food, where the snow lies less thickly than in the more open country. Here the snow is scored in all directions by a network of narrow paths, in which the moose travel to and fro in single file. In deep snow the moose are almost helpless, as their delicate hoofs sink deep and cause them to flounder. When the snowfall is light the moose do not "yard" at all, but range over the countryside at pleasure. In the sub-arctic regions, where, contrary to general belief, the snow does not fall to an inconvenient depth, the moose only retreat into "yards" when the spring thaws have formed a crust on the snow, in which they can only move with difficulty and pain.

In common with all other game in Canada, moose are now carefully preserved, and their hunting is allowed only for some weeks at the end of each year. (The open seasons are: Nova Scotia, October 1 to November 15; New Brunswick, September 15 to November 30; Quebec, September 10 to December 31; Northern Ontario, October 1 to November 30; Southern Ontario, November 5 to November 20; Manitoba, November 20 to December 10; Northern Saskatchewan, November 15 to December 14; Alberta, November 1 to December 15; British Columbia varies.) An additional safeguard against their extermination is provided by the regulation that a hunter may only obtain one head. In addition cow and calves under one year old are protected.

Several methods are employed in the hunting of moose. The most popular of these is employed in the rutting season and is known as "calling" the bull moose by imitating the cry of the cow. The "calling" is done by an Indian guide or the practised hunter with the aid of a birch-bark trumpet. If the appealing cry of the female fails to bring the lord of the forests out of his hiding-place, the Indian changes his strategy and gives the subdued cough which is the challenge of the enraged bull. To complete the deception, he breaks off branches of trees and thrashes his birch-bark horn against the bushes in imitation of a challenging bull defying all comers with his antlers. No bull can withstand such an appeal to his warlike nature as this. He bursts into the open, with his mane bristling, and his eyes glittering with a greenish blaze, to give battle to his supposed rival, and is thus exposed to the view of the hunter and the bullets of his rifle.

Still-hunting or stalking is another form of hunting in which the moose is followed on foot, and it becomes necessary to creep in the open towards him. Frequently the hunter must be prepared to stand his ground before a frenzied charge and send a ball home into shoulder or brain of the rushing foe.

Another means of hunting the deer is that known as "crusting," used when alternate thawing and freezing have formed a crust on the snow hard enough to bear dogs and men on snow shoes, and brittle enough to break under the weight and pointed hoofs of the moose. This method, however, puts the game at a disadvantage, and denies it that chance of life which true sportsmanship demands.

After Moose in Northern Ontario.

Describing his experiences of moose hunting in Northern Ontario, a Canadian sportsman says:—

"Our provisions were carefully packed and were in the tump line early in the morning of October 24. We took a westerly direction, and remained away from camp for four days. Moose signs were seen in plenty, and we spent much time in trying to locate their quarters. The second day we ran across caribou tracks, but as they were old we paid little attention to them. On the third day we were making a circuit towards camp when we came across a small lake, which was cut up with moose tracks. As we thought they would come there in the night we crawled into our sleeping bags, not far from the lake, and waited. About three in the morning they came, drank, played in the water, and got out again before it got light enough to see them. From the noise they made a person might think they were tearing up the water.

"Two days later we were back tracking to our little lake. At night five inches of snow fell, which we hoped would aid us in getting a fresh track. We lay down at the lake again, but no moose came, so we started down the valley, hoping to run across a track, as we had found a meadow a few days before. About three in the afternoon we ran across a fresh trail—three cows, one calf, and a bull. We stopped, took out the field glasses, and made a survey of the country, and tried to see if we could locate them in a swamp, for which they might be making. As we could see nothing we took the tracks and proceeded with caution. As we were in a muskeg country it was hard to tell where we might jump them. The wind being much in our favour, we followed until shortly after four o'clock, when we decided to prepare for the night.

A Good Cover.

"Early next morning we were on the trail, using our glasses continually. About ten o'clock we came to where the bull left the flock and started in another direction. On following his tracks cautiously we noticed in the distance, at the bottom of a swamp, a small clump of bushes and his tracks making directly for them. It was about a mile to the bushes, and we could see everything between them and us, but experience had taught us that this was a good cover for moose.

'After a long search with the glasses we decided to separate and work past the swamp, one on each side. The wind was blowing towards us, and this gave us an excellent chance. As we parted I began to feel that I was soon going to have a chance to test the merits of my Savage rifle. When we were about half a mile from the swamp D. jumped the cows, and not having a good view of them, he was unable to tell whether they were cows or bulls, but thought he had picked a bull. His Savage spoke four times, but all balls went astray. This shooting took my attention from the swamp, and I stood watching across the valley trying to see what I could discover.

'The shooting had started the bull from the swamp, and he was making directly for me, and was within four hundred

yards from me when the thought struck me to look. He was coming on with that trot that only a moose can trot, and under full speed, with head thrown back and nostrils open. It was the prettiest sight that I have ever seen. When within two hundred and fifty yards he changed his course and gave me a broadside shot. As I believe the neck shot to be the most fatal for any big game, I drew a bead for this spot. My Savage spoke, and he went down, but was on his feet instantly, turning as he arose, giving me nothing but a hip shot. My Savage spoke again, and he went down to stay. The ball grazed the back, entered the back of the neck, went through the neck, and lodged in the skin just under the jaw. This shot was made at 275 yards with a .303 Savage, and surprised me with its power.

"The moose had a spread of sixty-seven inches, and would weigh close to 1,800 pounds. I have the antlers before me as I write, with the battered bullet that did the work hanging from a prong.

"After firing the signal shots, D. came over to me with a look of anxiety that I will never forget. He was filled with as much joy as I when he saw the prize, and the first words he said were: 'And you did it with that little gun!' We took off the head, a supply of steak for the camp, and the liver, as we wanted to be sure that the wolves and bears did not get all. We hung the head, part of the steak, and the liver in a tree, then cooked our supper, and camped for the night. Next morning we were on our way to camp early.

"When we entered the shack we were taken by the arms and led outside to a head that Alec. had secured that day. It measured thirty-six inches. Of course, he did not know we had the real thing. When we informed him that it would take another one like that placed alongside of it to equal the spread of ours, he said: 'You have got to show me!' And this we did the following day."

Other photographs appear on our centre double page.

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ICE HOCKEY.

Players Wanted for International Tournament Teams.

Major B. M. Patton, 1, Park Row, Albert Gate, London, S.W., is endeavouring to organise an English team to take part in the following two International Tournaments:—Les Avants, January 13-15; Chamounix, January 17-19.

Mr. G. Clarkson (Toronto University Team, 1912-13), and possibly two other players who played in the English team that won the championship of the International Ice Hockey League at Chamounix in January, 1914, will be taking part in the above tournaments should sufficient other good players be available.

Any players who are interested in this notice, and who may be able to make the journey, are requested to write to the organiser as soon as possible. It is probable that free hotel accommodation will be provided at both places, but possibly 10 francs a day may be charged at Les Avants.

The composition of the team will not be decided until the revived inter-Varsity match at Murren has taken place (about December 27), in which it is very possible there will be some Canadian players on both sides.

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BRITISH GOODS IN CANADA.

Dr. G. C. Creelman, Agent-General for Ontario, addressing the Nottingham Rotary Club last week, said for the stability of the Empire the question of emigration was an important one, and while in the Dominion of Canada they were trying to get good men from this country they did not want them unless they had really made up their minds. Answering the question of what Canada could take from Great Britain in return for all the privileges received under her sovereignty, Dr. Creelman said that the words "British Made" put up in the windows of the shops in Canada would sell the article itself. "We have for a long time suffered from shoddy, foreign-made goods, which look good until you try to wear them," he observed. "More and more, and especially during the last five or six years, we have realised the fact that British-made goods are good enough for Canada, and when we get back to that old standard "Business as usual" we shall take, in much larger quantities, anything made in Great Britain, because we know it will last.

Mr. Harry Parsons, President of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, reporting to that body last week on the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, recently held at Toronto, said the present time was the opportunity for British firms to open new business in Canada, in view of the preference Canadians had for British goods, their strong purchasing power, and their anxiety to develop inter-Empire trade. If British manufacturers would do their utmost to deal with the market as they should, they would do well. If anybody wanted to trade with Canada, now was the time to go out there and start Canadian agencies.

B.C. ELECTION RESULT.

Government Returned by Reduced Majority.

The Agent-General for British Columbia (Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C.) received a cable on Monday from Victoria which gives the result of the Provincial general elections, which took place on December 1, as follows:—Government (Liberal) supporters, 25; Conservatives, 15; Independents, 7.

There were 150 candidates for the 47 seats.

Mrs. Ralph Smith, the only woman member of the Legislative Assembly, has been re-elected, heading the poll at Vancouver with 4,000 more votes than those cast for her nearest competitor.

Mr. Joseph Martin, who stood as an Independent, was among the defeated.

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OBITUARY.

At St. Leonards, N.B.—Mr. Charles L. Cyr (43), a former member of the Provincial Legislature, who was killed in a railway accident. At Fredericton.—Mr. E. Lorne Merrithew, a well-known contractor, who was accidentally killed.

At Wolfville, N.S.—Rev. J. B. Hemmeon (82). At Oxford, N.S.—Dr. Orlando R. Salter, in an accident. At Lunenburg, N.S.—Mr. J. Moyle Rudolfe (70), son of the late Hon. W. Rudolfe. At Montreal.—Rev. John Armstrong (98), a native of Enniskillen; Mr. James Percy McNaughton (53), who was for twenty years sales agent of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co.; Mr. Robert Scott (73), Government Inspector of Butter and Cheese, a native of Penrith; Lt.-Col. Frank Bond (76), son of the late Archbishop Bond, of Montreal.

At Ottawa.—Mr. John Storr (78), merchant; Mr. Harry H. Cameron (55), who was accidentally shot while hunting game; Mrs. Grisdale (48), wife of Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Thomas Fawcett (70), Surveyor to the International Boundary Commissioners; Mme. Girouard, widow of Mr. Justice Girouard and mother of Sir Percy Girouard.

At Toronto.—Mr. Justice Byron M. Britton (87), who was called to the Bar at Kingston, Ont., in 1859, and was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province in 1901; Mr. Arthur Samuel Goodeve (59), who was Provincial Secretary of British Columbia, 1903, M.P. 1908, and latterly a member of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners; Mr. W. D. McIntosh (85), a pioneer flour merchant; Mr. James Noxon (54).

At London, Ont.—Mr. John Grieve (69), formerly M.L.A. for North Middlesex; Rev. W. G. Howson (70).

At Prescott, Ont.—Mr. Thomas Coates (82), the oldest merchant in the county.

At Hamilton.—Mr. William Dixon (72), wholesale fruit merchant there for 50 years; Mrs. Jessie Ann Hope Crerar, widow of Mr. John Crerar, K.C., and eldest daughter of the late Hon. Adam Hope; her eldest daughter is the wife of Sir George McLaren Brown, K.B.E., of the C.P.R., and Mrs. Neill, wife of the general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, is another daughter.

At Sudbury, Ont.—Mr. Charles Fleming (drowned), grandson of Sir Sandford Fleming.

At Vancouver.—Rev. William Sheridan, formerly of Hamilton, Ont.; Dr. J. A. Mills (62), one of the best-known physicians in the Province, who had practised in Vancouver for thirty years; he was a brother of the late Bishop of Ontario, and his eldest son is a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford.

At Los Angeles, Cal.—Mr. John Y. Payzant, K.C. (83), formerly Mayor and Recorder of Dartmouth, N.S. He was admitted Q.C. in 1890, and was an ex-president of the Bank of Nova Scotia and of the Empire Trust Co., and a director of the School for the Blind.

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CANADA'S NEW WARSHIPS.

The light cruiser *Aurora* and the destroyers *Patriot* and *Patrician*, which were recently presented by the Government to the Royal Canadian Navy as a gift, left Devonport on December 1 for Halifax. The ships are entirely manned by volunteers for the Canadian Navy.

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Gifts of money, food, clothing, blankets, and toys are urgently required by Dr. Barnardo's Homes at the present moment. These may be addressed to the Director, 18-26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1. Cheques and orders should be made payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed. Treasury notes should be registered. Name and address should be enclosed in parcels for acknowledgment.

At a meeting of the Empire Press Union, held last week at the offices of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association in London, a presentation was made to Mr. H. E. Turner, secretary of the Second Imperial Press Conference and of the Empire Press Union, in recognition of his services in connection with the organisation of the Conference. The presentation was made by Viscount Burnham on behalf of "colleagues of the Imperial Press Conference, 1920."

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire spent the week from November 30 to December 7 in Montreal, staying at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. They were accompanied by Lady Rachel Cavendish and some of the members of their staff.

* *

Sir Sam Hughes, M.P., will arrive in England about December 18 on a visit to his son, Major-General Garnet B. Hughes, at Wern, Guildford. He will thus be able to spend Christmas with his only grandson—his namesake—who is seven. Lady Hughes and Miss A. Hughes arrived by the *Empress of France* last Sunday.

* *

Before Sir George and Lady Perley sailed for England by the *Victorian*, Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick gave a luncheon in their honour at Spencer Wood, Quebec, the guests including the Premier and Mrs. Taschereau and Sir William and Lady Price.

* *

Col. J. S. Dennis, C.M.G., Chief Commissioner, Department of Colonisation and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, has arrived in London from Canada.

* *

Mr. and Mrs Charles Cambie have returned from their three months' visit to Canada to their residence, 15, Basil Street, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.3. During his tour, Mr. Cambie visited all the principal branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, including those on the Pacific Coast.

* *

At the livery dinner given last week by the Pattenmakers' Company under the presidency of Mr. H. Cart de Lafontaine (the present Master), Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G. (past Master), was presented by the Hon. F. H. Hamilton Smith, on behalf of the Rubber Footwear Manufacturers' Association, with an illuminated address and a silver coffee service, in recognition of his assistance in connection with the amalgamation. The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and Sir Charles Hanson, M.P., were among those present.

* *

Dr. G. C. Creelman, Agent-General for Ontario, was entertained to dinner at the Connaught Rooms, by the other Canadian Agents-General in London, on Tuesday last. Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, proposed the toast of "Our Guest," which was supported by Sir George Perley and responded to by Dr. Creelman. The toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by Col. Grant Morden, and briefly replied to by Mrs. Creelman. Col. J. S. Dennis also spoke.

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Arrivals from Canada by the R.M.S. *Minnedosa* include:—Col. M. L. Hornby, C.M.G., Col. H. K. and Mrs. McKay, Mrs. M. O. Merrall, Col. Ronald Redpath, Col. J. Stanley Scott, Mr. T. R. Whitehead, and Sir W. Wiseman.

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Among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Olympic* on December 4 were Mr. John Davidson, managing director of the British Empire Trust, Ltd., Mr. Williams Beardmore, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Loring. Mr. and Mrs. Loring are staying at the Carlton Hotel.

The Hon. John Oliver, who has, as a result of last week's general election been confirmed in office as Premier of British Columbia, has occupied that position since March 6, 1918. He was born at Hartington, Derbyshire, on July 31, 1856. His parents went to Canada, and settled on a farm at Maryborough, Ontario, in 1870, and he worked on the farm in the summer and in the woods in winter up to 1877. About that time he secured employment with a C.P.R. survey party,

HON. JOHN OLIVER,
Premier of British Columbia.

and took a homestead in the municipality of Sussex, B.C. In 1880 he acquired title to his present farm in East Delta, which he has brought to a high state of efficiency. In 1909 Mr. Oliver was elected to the Provincial Legislature for Delta, being re-elected in 1903 and 1907, defeated in 1909, but again elected for Victoria in 1916, when he joined the Cabinet of the late Hon. H. C. Brewster as Minister of Railways and Agriculture. When Mr. Brewster died, Mr. Oliver was appointed Premier, but the general election which has just taken place is the first which has been held during his Premiership, and its result is a tribute to his personal popularity and public services. On June 20, 1886, Mr. Oliver married Miss Elizabeth Woodward, a Cheshire lady whose family had settled in British Columbia, and they have had eight children.

* *

The Hon. Charles Beaubien, of Quebec, has arrived in London, and is staying at Queen Anne's Mansions.

* *

The Hon. Jacques Bureau, of Three Rivers, P.Q., formerly Solicitor-General in the Laurier Government, is now in London, and is staying at the Carlton Hotel.

* *

Mr. Roy Gibson has been appointed Assistant Deputy-Minister of the Department of the Interior in succession to the late Mr. J. A. Coté.

Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, of Toronto, editor of the "Canadian Annual Review," is at the Savoy Hotel.

* *

Mr. F. C. Salter, European Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, left London on Tuesday afternoon to visit the various agencies of the company on the east coast of England and Scotland.

* *

At a private dinner given by Col. Grant Morden, M.P., at the House of Commons on Thursday of last week Mr. J. F. Darling explained his plan for the stabilisation of inter-Empire exchanges to a large party of M.P.'s and others interested. Among those present were Lt.-Col. Amery, Sir William Bull, Sir Newton Moore, Sir A. Shirley Benn, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lt.-Col. Leslie Wilson, Sir William Mackenzie, and Mr. Moreton Frewen.

* *

The departures for Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* last week included:—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Crowe, Major A. P. and Capt. H. P. Holt, Dr. J. B. Woodrow, and Mrs. Yapp; by the R.M.S. *Megantic*:—Mr. H. Oliver Arnold, Lt.-Col. W. Herd, Mrs. M. and Miss Jean Meredith, Lt.-Col. J. L. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. George Ritchie, Mr. Thomas Robb, and Mr. L. A. Wilkinson.

* *

Arrivals by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* last Sunday were Hon. Jacques and Mrs. Bureau, Major J. J. and Mrs. Farley, Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, Col. Andrew and Mrs. O'Kelly, Mr. J. Robertson Walker, Mr. J. D. Walker, Mr. R. S. Veriker, and Sir William Cross; by the *Victorian*, Mr. A. C. McLaughlin, Mr. Robert Wallace, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. H. Sherriff, Mr. J. D. Mackenzie, Mr. F. W. Lawson.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, G.C.M.G., M.P., Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, was to be married on Thursday, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Geneva, to Miss Allan, daughter of the late Sir William Allan, M.P. for Gateshead.

* *

The marriage arranged between the Earl of Minto and Marion, eldest daughter of Mr. George W. Cook, of 400, Elm Avenue, Montreal, will take place on January 19 in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal.

* *

The engagement is announced of Dr. John W. E. Hanington, West African Medical Staff, son of the late Dr. E. B. C. Hanington and Mrs. Hanington, Victoria, B.C., and Anne Muriel, daughter of the late David Johnstone Walker, publisher, and Mrs. Walker, 40, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.

* *

The wedding of Annie McKerrell (Nancy), daughter of Col. and Mrs. A. G. Wolley-Dod, to Major Josceline William Littleton, took place at the Pro-Cathedral of the Redeemer, Calgary, November 10. Miss Marjorie Wolley-Dod acted as bridesmaid, Mr. R. Webster supported the groom, and the ushers were Mr. W. Wolley-Dod and Mr. Ned Harris.

* *

The marriage arranged between Major-General P. E. Thacker, C.B., C.M.G., and the Hon. Mabel Gye took place at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, on Tuesday. The bride was given away by her uncle, Col. Viscount Bridport. Her only ornament was a diamond and enamel brooch, the gift of the King and Queen. Her bridesmaids were Miss Nina Gye and Miss Irene Alice Gye. M.B.E. Brig.-General H. C. Thacker, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA. Canada has been invited to send representation to the International Dairy Exhibition at Buenos Aires, Argentina, from May 27, 1921. The exhibition of agricultural implements, as well as dairy products from Canada, is urged by the Consul-General of Argentina.

That the farmers of Canada are taking to book-keeping is indicated by the fact that 20,000 farmers' account books have been supplied to Canadian agriculturists by the Commission of Conservation for the purpose of keeping records of farm accounts.

—Mr. D. J. Murphy, of Kentville, N.S., a returned soldier, has been appointed Immigration Agent for the Department of Immigration and Colonisation by the Civil Service Commission.

——Major-Gen. J. H. MacBrien, Chief of the General Staff, has left here for a tour of the Western military districts, accompanied by Major Willis O'Connor.

TORONTO.—Premier Drury has promised a deputation of local members of the Legislature, who were officers in the war, that all possible preference for Civil Service positions would be given to maimed veterans.

——Dr. McInnes (Mayor of Timmins, Ont.), Mr. A. Brown (of the Timmins Board of Trade), Mr. D. Grimiston (representing prospectors in the North Country), and Mr. Stanley (representing the settlers) waited on the Hon. E. C. Drury with a request that the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway be extended by the Government from Timmins to the main line of the Canadian National Railway. The Premier intimated that probably a wagon road would be put through in the near future, and the question of extending the railroad might wait.

The Committee of the Ontario Legislature which has been enquiring into the question of proportional representation has recommended the adoption of this system of electing members to the Legislative Assembly.

——Large numbers of men have been leaving for Northern Ontario recently, of whom 100 went to the Porcupine and the Kirkland Lake mining districts. The majority of the men are Russians and Austrians.

At a convention held here, and attended by over 1,000 delegates, Mr. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Mines and Forests in the Hearst Government, was chosen Conservative leader in Ontario.

——Toronto's Transportation Commission, which is arranging to take over the street railway next year, has decided to spend $1,000,000 for motor-buses, subject to the approval of a by-law to that effect at the coming municipal elections.

The *Canadian Courier*, a weekly magazine published in this city, has suspended publication. It is stated that there may be a reorganisation and the journal make its reappearance.

The will of Mr. Wilmot D. Matthews who died here on May 24, 1919, leaving an estate of $4,032,569, bequeathed to each of his four children a legacy of $25,000 and one-fourth of the residue. The beneficiaries are Wilmot Love Matthews, Arnold Colton, and Inez B. Matthews, all of Toronto, and Ethel A. Ross, of Montreal.

Thousands of homes are being constructed throughout Ontario under the Provincial Government's Housing Act, which enables any Canadian to buy a home and pay for it in monthly instalments.

HAMILTON. The Dominion Steel Foundries are building an extension to their plant at an estimated cost of $1,500,000, which will make the plant on completion one of the largest steel-producing concerns in Canada.

LONDON. The Ruggles Truck Co. and the Service Truck Co. are two new industries established here. The Service Truck Co. has purchased 50 acres for $36,000 and will build in the spring.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Two agricultural professors from Holland have made a thorough tour of investigation of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, looking into the operating and other conditions governing the dairy and poultry industries.

——The financial report of the Quebec Exhibition Commission for the year 1920 shows a deficit of $12,431. The amount spent for permanent improvements was $22,107.

MONTREAL.—Two hundred members of the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada will be sent to McGill University to attend the extension course of lectures for bankers.

——An important real estate transaction in the financial district of Montreal has been closed by the purchase by the Royal Securities Corporation of the property at the south-east corner of St. James Street and St. John Street, fronting on St. James. The purchase is from the Scottish Assurance Co., Ltd., and the price is in the neighbourhood of $325,000. The building is a six-storey one, with a small frontage on St. James Street, but running back along St. John Street for a considerable distance.

——The *Weekly Standard* has increased its price from 5c. to 10c. (from 3d. to 6d.) per copy, *La Presse* from 2c. to 3c., except on Saturday, when the price is 5c., and the Montreal *Star* has increased the mail rate to country subscribers from $3 to $5 (15s. to 25s.) a year.

LACHUTE.—Sir George Perley has sent a cheque for $1,000 towards the erection of a monument in honour of the men from Argenteuil County who fell in the war.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—On November 17 fire destroyed six buildings and damaged three others in Fairville, including the fire station. A rough estimate places the loss at $50,000. People were driven out of their homes into a snowstorm.

——The Hydro Commission have decided to build a concrete dam on the Musquash for the development of electric energy.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The 45 days' moose hunting season in Nova Scotia closed on November 15. Final figures will not be available for some weeks, but the Game Commissioner estimates the total kill of moose this year as in the vicinity of 1,250.

About $3,000,000 has been spent on the roads of Nova Scotia this year.

——The Hon. Lowell William Coke, a brother of the Earl of Leicester, has been here for some weeks on business matters. He is connected with the firm of Samuel Dobree & Son, which has a branch here, and which is reported to have purchased a large section of water-front property at Dartmouth for the development of its trade in products of Southern American countries.

NEW GLASGOW.—A seam of coal 5 ft. thick is reported to have been discovered in the vicinity of West River, where discoveries of gold are alleged recently to have been made.

WOLFVILLE.—Acadia College Hall, one of the principal sections of Acadia University, has been destroyed by fire.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. Large shipments of oysters are being made from several points in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, hundreds of barrels leaving different points for the Montreal market.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG. The Provincial Government may institute legal action before the Supreme Court of Canada to secure control of the natural resources of the Province. The Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer, states that "Court proceedings now appear to be the only method left to the Province to secure control of the resources which rightly belong to us, as Government delegations have repeatedly met with failure in demanding that the Dominion Government hand over the resources to the Provincial control."

——Forty acres have been purchased by the Marconi Telegraph Co., eight miles west of the city, for a location for a high-powered wireless station, the construction of which will commence in the early spring.

——Towards the endowment fund of Wesley College Mr. J. H. Ashdown has paid $50,000, this amount representing one-half of his subscription. Two years ago the College set out to obtain $500,000 as an endowment fund, and so far half the amount has been secured. Mr. Ashdown is President of the Wesley College Board.

BRANDON.—Since the inauguration of the drainage schemes in Manitoba approximately 3,200,000 acres of land, which was formerly considered useless from an agricultural point of view, has been brought under cultivation. Fifty miles of dredge channels have been constructed at a cost of $140,000. Further development is required to complete the system of drainage.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Patterson have sold their 100-acre farm in 12-11-6, in the Salem district, to Mr. George H. Dunn, a well-known farmer of that district, for $90 per acre, which indicates how well land values are keeping up south of the river.

ROLAND.—The voters on the hydro-electric by-law endorsed the proposal to extend the Provincial hydro-electric power system to the rural municipality of Roland, which will consequently be undertaken by the Manitoba Government next year.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Winter Fair was the best in the history of the show. At the Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club's first annual sale 28 were sold, the average being $224. The highest-priced animal was Queen Emmaline, for whom Mr. J. G. Barron, of Carberry, paid $510.

A Bill to extend the moratorium powers vested in the Lt.-Governor-in-Council for another year has been introduced. On the first reading of the Bill complaint was made by Mr. A. J. Hindle (Willow Bunch) that the farmers in the southern part of the Province were being forced off their lands by the lumber companies.

MOOSE JAW.—The recent sale by Mr. James Clyne of his 320-acre farm near this city at $120 per acre set a new high mark for prices. The farm was purchased by his neighbour, Mr. Edward Harris.

MORSE. The largest land deal consummated in this district was closed when Mr. Jack Wilson disposed of his 960-acre farm, together with the live stock and equipment, to Mr. James McLaughlin for $48,000.

MOOSOMIN.—Mr. A. W. Timmins has been appointed Field Supervisor for the Soldiers' Settlement Board in this district, and will make his headquarters here. He served overseas with the First Canadian Division for three years.

LLOYDMINSTER.—This district, which has won many honours in agriculture, bids fair to provide the most economic fodder for Provincial farmers. The sunflower crop for silage in this region has yielded as high as 40 tons per acre, which can be sold at less than $1 per ton for stock feed.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. Petitions from ratepayers in the country south of Macleod, asking for the formation of a new irrigation district, have been received by the Minister of Public Works, and are being considered with a view to proceeding under the Irrigation Act.

Mr. R. C. W. Lett, for many years industrial and colonisation agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, has been appointed general agent of the Industrial, Colonisation, and Resources Department of the Canadian National Railways for Alberta and British Columbia, with headquarters here.

CALGARY.—It is the intention of the Canadian Pacific Railway to complete the grading of the branch line running into Drumheller next spring, according to Mr. D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the Western lines. Mr. Coleman stated that the line, when opened, would provide transportation for some rich country along the Knee Hill between Acme and Drumheller. Mr. Coleman added that it was the intention of the company to continue the line down the north side of the Red Deer River and connect it up with the Bassano-Empress line at Duchess or Rosemary, so that it could really be described as a loop.

——The Bank of Hamilton has purchased one of the best business sites in Calgary for the erection of a branch. The property is on Eighth Avenue, and comprises the 25 ft. immediately east of the old Alberta Hotel site.

Another shipment of the bones of pre-historic monsters taken from the fossil beds of the Red Deer River was recently sent to Toronto, representing the summer's work of a geological party sent out by the Royal Ontario Museum. Six dinosaurs were excavated by the party, one of the specimens brought to light being pronounced the only one of its kind known to science, its entire length being between 25 and 30 ft.

Mr. George B. Ferguson, son of the Rev. J. T. Ferguson, Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions for Alberta, has been named Alberta Rhodes scholar for 1921.

LETHBRIDGE.—At the 16th Convention of the Union of Alberta Municipalities Calgary was named as next year's meeting-place. The following were the officers elected: President, Commissioner M. Freeman (Lethbridge); Vice-Presidents, Dr. Chrystal, M.D. (Carstairs), and Mayor J. W. Clarke (Edmonton); Secretary, Mr. J. D. Saunders (Camrose), re-elected.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Prairie farmers are beginning to flood into British Columbia, and by next spring the influx will be the greatest this Province has experienced, according to an announcement made by Dr. Warnock, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, based on personal statements from settlers and data gathered by the Department. Most of these settlers are going along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

VANCOUVER.—According to a statement prepared the British Columbia Salmon Canners' Association, the total pack for 1920 is 1,177,045 cases. Prevailing market prices would give this season's pack a selling value of $13,307,719. Last year's pack amounted to 1,393,154 cases.

Mr. R. L. Vollum, of this city, a graduate of the University of British Columbia, has been chosen Rhodes scholar for this Province for 1921.

PRINCE RUPERT.—The erection of the Triple Island fog alarm and light station is nearly finished. Interior fittings are to be installed, and by the New Year, according to the Digby Island marine station staff, everything will be ready.

THE CHALLENGE (*from a painting*).

THE MONARCH OF THE CANADIAN WOODS:

TWO MO

CALLING MOOSE IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

A BULL MOOS

A LIFE IN THE WILDS.

A MOOSE SWIMM

ORRHUS.

THE EXCITEMENT OF MOOSE HUNTING.

(See page 309)

TO THE CALL.

AN INDIAN CALLING A MOOSE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

"THE KING OF THE LAURENTIDES": A QUEBEC

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Foreign Trade.

"Every nation in the world with the ideal of liberty and greatness before it must build up a foreign trade. If it were decided to-morrow, in Canada, that foreign or international trade is not desirable, then we might as well proceed to deport 75 per cent. of our farmers and tens of thousands of men employed in manufactories. The remaining farmers would be able to grow enough for home needs. So there is a lot of false thinking when men run too much to home consumption for home production. Foreign consumption cannot be dissociated from expansive home production."—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

The History of Canadian Progress.

"The history of Canada is a history of constitutional progress without violence. In past years there were occasional risings which formed an exception to this rule, but they were insignificant when compared with the important movements that were carried on by the peaceful advocacy of reform. It is useful to bear this in mind when considering the disturbed state of public opinion and feeling in our day, and the remedy for unrest. Those who are in doubt as to the course they should pursue should examine the chart which history affords. They will find in it both encouragement and guidance. They will realise that Canadians of an earlier day were neither afraid of progress nor prone to violence. They did not dam back the stream of progress, but turned it into orderly, constructive channels, like the man who uses Niagara Falls to turn the wheels of industry."—*Moose Jaw Evening Times.*

The Right Man in the Right Place.

"If a man likes or needs his job the present is a good time for him to show that he is the right man in the right place. If business and industry are to prosper, everybody has got to push a little and put their shoulders to it. If not, and if things begin to slacken, nothing is surer than that those men who pushed and lifted as little as they could for the pay they got will be the first to find themselves unemployed."—*Toronto Star.*

Rural Depopulation.

"Analogies with older countries are seldom sound. Britain has a serious rural depopulation problem arising largely from its land system. It is by no means certain that land is held on this continent under an ideal system of tenure. But here the great force driving people off the land after a longer or shorter experience is the economic handicap against successful farming. That is why so much of the evidence given to the Tariff Committee on the Prairies looked rather to conditions which are certain to recur in the near future than to those immediately past."—*Regina Leader.*

Pennies and Production.

"The Royal Mint at Ottawa reports a huge demand for 1-cent coins. Last year the big demand was for 50-cent pieces. Amongst the explanations of the country's call for coins of small denomination is that afforded by the new habit of economy now in evidence. People are watching the pennies. The most hopeful sign of the present day is the popular swing towards economy, and that is so because many things follow naturally upon the economical habit. Economy in money is closely related to economy in time. To shake off the looseness which meant waste of money means to prepare to shake off the recklessness which moved the worker to loaf on the job."—*Montreal Star.*

Snobbery in New Brunswick.

"When the war was on and there was need for the production of hospital supplies, comforts for soldiers and other such-like activities, women of all classes of society gathered together and worked in unison and good fellowship with one another for the good of the cause. It was hoped that the friendly intercourse thus established would continue after the circumstances which had called it forth had ceased to exist. It is regrettable, however, that such is not the case, and that there is in evidence a disposition on the part of certain members of society to ignore those with whom they had been brought in friendly contact during the period of their war-time activities. New Brunswick is not a big enough community for so-called class distinctions to be a desirable factor in its social life." *St. John Standard.*

London Buses for Toronto.

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CANADIAN EX-SOLDIERS IN BRITAIN.

The Work Done by the Investigation Office in London

REPORTS have appeared from time to time relating to the hardships experienced by the families of Canadian ex-soldiers who took their discharge in the United Kingdom. The time has come when something ought to be said concerning the work that has been done, and is still being done, to relieve such distress where it exists, and to look generally after the interests of Canadian ex-Service men in this country. Few, except those intimately associated with the work, have any idea of what has been accomplished on behalf of the men who, since the termination of the war, have been caught in the coil of adverse circumstances.

The centre of operations is the Canadian Investigation Office, Parliament Mansions, Orchard Street, Westminster, which is under the direction of the High Commissioner for Canada. About twelve months ago Capt. H. R. Pickup, formerly of Toronto, was appointed by Sir George Perley to take charge of this work, which had for some time previously been under the competent supervision of Mr. R. B. Barron. So successfully has it been carried out that it may be regarded as one of the best organised departments dealing with the problems of ex-Service men.

The work is a difficult one. It calls for both gentleness and firmness, sympathy and severity. Many are in genuine distress through no fault of their own, and are deserving of

ON THE WAY BACK TO CANADA.

the kindest consideration; but there are others who put forth no effort on their own behalf, who have determined to live by their wits, and who have the idea that because they gave their services in the war the world owes them a living for the rest of their lives. It is evident, therefore, that investigation and discrimination are always necessary.

Cases for Relief.

The distress that calls for relief is of various kinds.

There is the hardship incident to poverty, caused by the fact that many find it impossible to secure employment. Labour conditions are, of course, still far from normal. This must not only be recognised but emphasised, for several thousand Canadian ex-soldiers, despite repeated warnings, have returned from Canada in the hope of finding work in England. Some have come Overseas because of having left their wives and families here, some because they wanted to get married, and some because their English-born wives did not like Canadian conditions and were homesic. For those discharged in the United Kingdom every effort is being put forth, and the Canadian Investigation Office is co-operating with the G.W.V.A. in connection with the Labour Bureau recently established in the basement of Holy Trinity Church, Kingsway. In the meantime, through the Canadian Investigation Office, assistance is given in necessitous cases within the limits of its resources. Through the co-operation of various organisations, investigations can be made within 24 hours in any part of the United Kingdom and every case is dealt with on its merits.

In connection with the problem of unemployment reference must be made to the assistance given by the British Government. Upon representations made by the Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the out-of-work donation was extended to Dominion ex-soldiers in the United Kingdom (who were at first not eligible) on the same conditions as those obtaining for Imperial ex-Service men. Upon [illegible] representations from the Investigation Office to the Employment Department of the Ministry of [illegible] made an important concession in favour of Canadians who have since their discharge come across to this country. In accordance with this, ten weeks' work in Canada since the Armistice is regarded as equivalent to ten weeks' [illegible] this country.

In this connection it may be stated that it is estimated that about 98 per cent. of the Canadian ex-soldiers at present in this country were born in the Motherland.

There is the hardship that has resulted from delay, which for special reasons has been inevitable, in receiving separation allowance, war service gratuity or war pension. Here help has been given pending the final decision of the authorities at Ottawa, who can always be counted on to take into consideration the merits of each case.

There is the distress which arises from an insufficient wage. There are Canadian ex-soldiers who have been fortunate enough to secure employment, but who are receiving barely a living wage. Consequently, when some special emergency arises, such as illness in the family, or death, they are not able to meet the expenses involved. These cases always receive sympathetic consideration from the Investigation Office. Assistance is given to pay for the services of a doctor or nurse where hardship arises, and when death has occurred funeral expenses have been paid in whole or in part, where investigation showed that unless help were forthcoming a Canadian ex-soldier, or one of his dependents, would be buried in a pauper's grave.

Domestic Difficulties.

There is the distress which arises from domestic difficulties. Appeals for help have been received on behalf of deserted wives and abandoned children. Occasionally it is a deserted husband who calls for sympathy. Much has been done to reconcile families that have been estranged and to re-establish broken homes. To this and other ends investigations have frequently had to be made in Canada and in the United States, as well as in the United Kingdom, in France and in Belgium; and the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Manitoba Patriotic Fund and the Canadian and American Red Cross have given their generous support in this and other work.

In addition to the work of relief, the Canadian Investigation Office has also charge of the repatriation of Canadian ex-soldiers who took their discharge in England. Those who were demobilised here waived their right to free repatriation, and when they were discharged the responsibility of the Canadian Government ceased. In consequence of the distress prevailing in the case of many of these, representations were made to the Government with a view to obtaining an assisted passage for necessitous cases, and an appropriation was made for this purpose.

Investigation Required.

Here, again, investigation is required in every case. Destitution itself is not a sufficient reason for repatriation. Canada, too, has its problem of the unemployed, and it must be shown, especially during the winter months, that a man can be materially benefited by returning to Canada. Every application receives due consideration. In connection with this work there is a clear understanding with Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration, through whose office arrangements are made for the dependents of Canadian ex-soldiers. Since April, 1920, about 400 men have been repatriated, together with their dependents. No countenance is given to Canadian ex-soldiers desirous of returning to Canada and leaving their wives and families here.

Difficulties have been increased by the fact that [illegible] have returned from Canada, and who [illegible] employment in England, are asking to be sent back [illegible]. In fact, 50 per cent. of the applications now [illegible] have come from men of this description. It [illegible] point out that these men do not come within the scheme of repatriation and are responsible for their own arrangements for returning.

In deserving cases the Emigration and Colonisation Department of the Salvation Army have shown themselves ready to render assistance.

Sailings arranged through the Investigation Office are carefully supervised at the port of embarkation, [illegible] where a steamship ticket has been given [illegible] does not turn up as arranged, the passage [illegible] or held in abeyance without expense to the Office.

Indications are that the coming winter will be a hard one from the point of view of employment, but Capt. Pickup is confident that, as far as Canadian ex-soldiers are concerned, the office will be able to deal adequately with the situation.

CENTRAL RAILWAY ALLEGATIONS.

Registrar on "Wasteful and Incompetent Management."

As already stated briefly in *Canada*, deliberate tampering with books and juggling of accounts were reported by Dr. Charles Morse, Registrar of the Exchequer Court, following his examination of the affairs of the Central Railway Co. of Canada.

Claims filed against the defendant company amounted to something like $3,000,000, while the moneys paid into Court were $93,170 by the Dominion Government as the purchase price of rails belonging to the defendant railway company and used during the war, and a further amount of $21,250 from the sale of the steamer *Empress*, which operates on the Ottawa River, and the property known as the Queen's Wharf in Ottawa.

The matter of ascertaining the amount of valid claims against the road was referred to the Registrar by Sir Walter Cassels, in his judgment of October 9, 1918 (says the Canadian Press correspondent at Ottawa). The suit was begun by the City Safe Deposit and Agency Co., of London, England, as trustee for the bond holders of the railway, against the company for the purpose of appointing a receiver and for holding the sale of the assets of the company.

In his report Dr. Morse says: "The claim of C. N. Armstrong for $109,947 is not entitled to the paid out of the funds in the Receiver's hands in priority to the claim of the trustee for the bondholders. The defendant company does not owe C. N. Armstrong the sum of $109,947 or any other sum of money. The claim should be dismissed and the costs of contestation ordered to be paid to the plaintiff contesting by C. N. Armstrong."

The first financial transaction of the company, it was shown, came with the borrowing of £20,000 in London, half of which was to be applied to the purchase of 50 miles of existing railway, "a purchase which was capriciously abandoned and the money so paid forfeited to the vendor." "That," continues Dr. Morse, "was the beginning of a long history of wasteful and incompetent management." The road was never in operation, because it was never physically completed. The company was never a going concern.

The Managing Director's Salary.

Dr. Morse found irregularities in the granting of salary to Armstrong. "The administration of the affairs of the company was irregular from the start," says Dr. Morse, "for although it appears he was appointed Vice-President and managing director on October 18, 1911, he had been working in some capacity for the company before that." A resolution providing for a salary of $10,000 per annum was passed at a meeting of the directors, of which Dr. Morse says it is not proven that there was a quorum present without Armstrong. The resolution provided the salary "to be paid from time to time as the board directs." "On the contrary," says the Registrar, "he seems to have helped himself whenever he got hold of any funds." In the summer of 1917 Armstrong received $3,000 cash for the plant and property at McAlpine, and this money he kept, because he "had a claim against the company, and took whatever he could get."

The late Hon. Archibald Campbell, in resigning the Presidency, wrote to Armstrong:—"The action of the executive in conveying to you Bellevue Farm and voting you $50,000 for services, and in the meantime handing you over $74,000 of the company's bonds and security for your $50,000, was outrageous and unjustifiable."

Senator Domville, who was one of the incorporators of the company, later resigned the presidency as a protest against the methods of conducting business, describing the company as having been "conceived in sin and born in iniquity."

In a statement to the Montreal *Star*, Mr. C. N. Armstrong declared that his claim of $109,000 was absolutely correct, and that sum was not only incurred for services and expenses during the years 1911 and 1913, but also included $50,000 for services and advances made from 1903 to 1911, which claim had been settled with the Board of Directors of the Central Railway Co. He said that it was untrue that a debit entry of $220,990 was changed to a credit entry, but declared that when settlement had been made by him with the directors that amount previously charged was credited to him, in order to make the account right. He said there was no tampering whatever with the books of the company by Mr. Blagg, accountant of the Ottawa River Navigation Co., the entries which he made being authorised by the directors.

Mr. Armstrong's salary, according to his statement, was regularly voted upon by the directors of the company, and their action was afterwards approved by the shareholders. Of the $50,000 due to himself since 1911, only a small portion had been paid, and similarly only a small portion of the salary and advances. What amount he received for salary and repayment of advances was really less than actual cash advances made, so that in reality he received practically nothing.

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WINNIPEG, CANADA.

CANADA'S MERCHANT SHIPS.

C.G.M.M. Trading to Many Quarters of the Globe

THE significance of Canada's entry among the [illegible] owners for the [illegible] the fleet which is being operated by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd [illegible] conjunction with the Canadian National Railways, was emphasised by an official of the latter company in an interview with the shipping correspondent [illegible]

[illegible] showed what had been accomplished in the w[illegible] up the national mercantile fleet, by relating the [illegible] of the units of that fleet on one day, taking the [illegible] of October this year.

In the North Atlantic (or British) trade, at London, the *Canadian Traitor* was discharging cargo. At Liverpool the *Canadian Ranger* and the *Canadian Conqueror* had arrived, and at the same port the *Canadian Seaqueur* was loading for Canada. The *Canadian Settler* was discharging cargo at Manchester, and the *Canadian Trapper* at Cardiff. The *Canadian Volunteer* was at Glasgow unloading and the *Canadian*

In the Pacific service the *Canadian* [illegible] Melbourne in Australia, and the *Canadian* [illegible] at between M[illegible]

It would be an education for pe[illegible] ling of one of [illegible] *Canadian Victor* for an [illegible] the British West Indies, Rio de Janeiro and Santos in [illegible] Montevideo in Uruguay, and B[illegible] Republic. A large variety of [illegible] lowered into the holds; the ca[illegible] of agricultural machinery, lumber from various sections [illegible] country, Canadian-made motor cars, Canadian-made [illegible] bottles for Angostura Bitters and the lumber trade in [illegible] barbed wire from Canadian mill[illegible] bar iron, dr[illegible] electrical purposes, cases of rubber shoes, and Canadian flour.

The South American trade is becoming an important [illegible] to Canadian manufacturers, via the "National" [illegible]

Photograph [illegible]

THE S.S. "CANADIAN IMPORTER," OF THE CANADIAN MERCHANT MARINE, LTD.

Voyageur was loading at Cardiff. That made nine vessels of the Canadian National fleet in British ports on that date. Besides, the *Canadian Carrier* was in the Gulf of St. Lawrence bound for Glasgow; the *Canadian Navigator* was nearing Glasgow; the *Canadian Signaller* was at Glasgow: the *Canadian Otter* was on the way to London: the *Canadian Raider* to London and Cardiff: and the *Canadian Miller* was loading at Montreal for Liverpool.

In the Cuban and Jamaican trade, the *Canadian Adventurer* was homeward bound with a cargo of sulphur from Sabine, Texas; the *Canadian Sower* was discharging cargo at Quebec, and the *Canadian Trader* had sailed from Havana for Montreal.

In the Barbados, Trinidad and Demarara service the *Canadian Beaver* cleared from Sydney, N.S., outward bound, and the *Canadian Farmer* from Trinidad for Canada: while the *Canadian Observer* was discharging cargo at Montreal.

In the South American trade the *Canadian Victor* was loading at Montreal, the *Canadian Planter* was unloading at Rio de Janeiro; the *Canadian Spinner* was unloading at Buenos Ayres.

In the newly-established Indian trade, from the Atlantic side, the *Canadian Pioneer* was east of the Suez, in the Indian Ocean between Karachi and Bombay, from which port she was to continue to Colombo, up the east coast of India to Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Straits Settlements and on to the Dutch ports of Batavia and Sarabuya, in J[illegible]

Canada, but before the service was inaugurated all of this business was handled through American ports.

The Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, have (as already announced in *Canada*) concluded satisfactory arrangements with the Holt Steamship interests at Liverpool and the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for joint services between Atlantic and Pacific ports in Canada and the Orient, including India. Already one of the ships of the British India Compay has called at a Canadian port, and a cargo has been found for it by the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. Likewise a full cargo has been secured by the British India Company for one of the ships now in Oriental waters.

"The importance of this aspect of the Canadian export situation cannot be over-estimated," concluded this official. "Every Canadian dollar preserved to Canada through the handling of Canadian freight in Canadian ships and box[illegible] is a dollar on the right side of the business ledger of [illegible] country. As soon as our manufacturers and shippers who trade overseas realise this, Canadian vessels are certain to secure tonnage on a scale never approache[illegible]

Under the schedule of winter sailings of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, twelve distinct steamship services covering the seven seas are provided for with regular sailings of new and up-to-date freighters which finish each round trip at their home ports in Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

CANADIAN VIMY MEMORIAL CHURCH.

To the Editor of *Canada*.

DEAR SIR,—I have been asked by a representative of the Churches of Canada if I will endeavour to bring to the attention of the Canadians resident in the United Kingdom, the proposal to erect a Canadian Vimy Memorial Church, in memory of the Canadians who fell in the Great War. I am taking the liberty of enclosing herewith copies of the circulars received.

I would be greatly obliged if you would call attention to this in your valuable paper. There is no Canadian representative of the Y.M.C.A. in London just now, and I, as an American, am taking this matter up because I am convinced that it is a worthy object.—Thanking you in anticipation, yours very truly,

A. R. CREWE,
Welfare and Activities Secretary.

25, Montague Street, Russell Square,
London, W.C.1,
December 2, 1920.

A Monument of Unity and Brotherhood.

One of the statements referred to says:—

Prior to the war there were about one thousand Protestant churches in France. One-eighth of these churches, some small and struggling, others large and influential, were under fire in the industrial and agricultural districts of the invaded North. Amongst these, eighty churches, forty manses, and thirty-nine other church buildings were either totally destroyed or badly damaged and looted.

A survey has lately been taken by the Federation of French Churches, so that the privilege of rebuilding these sanctuaries, claimed by friends of France in the United States, Great Britain, Holland and Switzerland, should be intelligently divided between these groups of generous helpers. Canada could not be left out of the plan, and an appeal was sent to the Dominions through Prof. and Mrs. Charles Bieler, asking that the Protestants of Canada should be invited to take as their share the rebuilding of the Church of Lens, the nearest important Protestant community to Vimy Ridge of Canadian fame. Following this appeal an interdenominational committee was formed in Montreal, and it was arranged that on Sunday, November 14, an offering should be taken in all the Protestant churches of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and a sum of about $150,000 presented to the Protestants of France for the rebuilding of their institutional church in the important mining centre of Lens (Pas de Calais).

This church would be at once a fraternal gift to our French brethren and a memorial to our Canadian soldiers. Besides the services held in French for the native population, special meetings would be held in English for the Canadian visitors to the battlefields. This church would, therefore, be a unique monument of Christian unity and brotherhood.

—* *—

SOLDIERS' GRAVES IN CANADA.

Some six thousand graves, located in 1,200 cemeteries scattered throughout the Dominion, will be marked with suitable headstones, beautified, and given perpetual care by the Imperial War Graves Commission. These are the graves of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and of the Royal Air Force who died in Canada or on their way to or return from the front. Included in the number are a few graves of alien enemies who died during internment, and which must, under the terms of the Peace Treaty, be looked after.

* *

THE 1914-15 STAR.

The Department of Militia and Defence still has in its possession a considerable number of 1914-15 Stars awarded to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but is unable to make delivery to those entitled, as their addresses are unknown. Most of these Stars have been sent through the mails one or more times in an endeavour to locate the recipient, but have been returned to the Department unclaimed. Every man who considers himself entitled to one of these medals is requested to immediately write the Secretary of the Militia Council (Attention Director of Records), Ottawa, or his branch of the G.W.V.A., furnishing an address to which it may be sent.

—* *—

Sir John Willison, in an address to the Canadian Club in Toronto, said that though there were fewer people on the land to-day than there were a few years ago, general production had not decreased—it had been multiplied by machinery. The supposition that farming was less profitable under present conditions than formerly, was not supported by the facts.

SOLDIER SETTLERS' SUCCESS.

Satisfactory Report of Repayments.

November 1 was set by statute for the repayment of Government loans by soldier settlers in Eastern Canada, and it is stated by officials of the Soldier Settlement Board (says an Ottawa correspondent) that with few exceptions the men settled on the land have given ample proof of their ability to meet the financial obligations they have incurred. Indeed, many of them have been marvellously successful and have already justified predictions of the success of the scheme. Most of these returned men went on the land last year, and this year with the financial assistance of the Soldier Settlement Board.

Throughout Canada, previous to the statutory repayment date, no fewer than 184 returned men had repaid to the Board the entire amount of their loans. The fall payments are expected to increase this figure. The ordinary payments of interest due have also been satisfactory.

The Board received Dominion-wide reports telling of the success of many of its protegés, some of whom have received sufficient returns to pay for their farms in one season. Many of the enterprising soldier settlers have so improved their lands that they have been offered prices greatly in excess of the amounts paid. In one case a Western grain grower, who paid $35 an acre for his land, had put it in such good shape that the value rose to $55, and he was offered this increase, but refused it. The farm was greatly improved, of course, by the erection of an attractive bungalow which cost $500 to build with his own labour, and which is said to be worth in the neighbourhood of $2,000.

—* *—

Capt. W. Griffiths, Canadian Government representative in Wales, has been giving a series of lectures on Canada, which, to judge by the boom in emigration reported from the districts visited, have been a great success.

The associated Boards of Trade of Ontario have adopted a resolution opposing the abolition of appeals to the Privy Council and all other proposals which might have the effect of lessening the connection with the Mother Country or create an impression in other countries that Canadians desire to weaken the ties which bind them to the British Commonwealth.

The Canadian Government have accepted from the Imperial Government a gift of nine of the airships used during the war. These comprise two of the coastal Star type of 200,000 cubic ft. capacity, carrying a crew of five each, two twin-engined "S.S.," fitted with 75-h.p. Rolls-Royce "Hawk" engines, and five "S.S. Zeros." It is proposed to use the airships for survey and forest fire patrol work.

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BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features on the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Chambers's Journal."

The December number contains informative articles on "The Mineral Wealth of Columbia," by Reginald B. Span; "Fiji: Its History, Development and Industries," by Sir Bickham Escott, K.C.M.G.; and "New Oil from Old," by Frederick A. Talbot, who describes a process by which oil is being recovered from waste materials, a matter of considerable importance in this time of oil shortage; while C. E. Gifford, C.B., R.N., writing on the Cape and West Africa, and Ascension, brings to a close his interesting series of "Recollections of a Naval Secretary." Fiction is contributed by Lettice Milne Ray, Johnston Smith, Douglas Newton, and E. R. Punshon, and the other articles and usual features maintain their habitual high standard. The special Christmas Supplement consists entirely of fiction contributed by Joseph Laing Waugh, A. M. Paulin, Charles Siddle, Ian Douglas, and Arthur Beverley Baxter, the clever young Canadian writer and ex-soldier, whose story, "The Young Prince," is a charmingly written and thoughtful allegory of the times.

"Cornhill."

There is, as usual, plenty of variety in the *Cornhill Magazine*. Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., turning to his case-book, re-tells the extraordinary story of the Pimlico mystery of 1886. The Master of Charterhouse relates the romance of "A Forgotten Seaman," George Fennar, a Sussex man, who ranks higher as a true seaman than many whose names are household words. "The Price of Leisure," by Frederick Martin, pictures rather pathetically from his own experience, the lot and the likings of a journalist, forced by blindness to spend his latter days in the heart of the country, and, incidentally, contains a very graphic picture of press-time in a daily newspaper office. Replies to "Barrister to Client" and "The Truth about 1918" are given by T. H. Craven and Capt. W. L. Blennerhassett respectively. Among other readable articles are "Dr. S——," by the late E. D. Rendall; "Prehistoric Instincts," by D. G. S. Crawford; and "After Four Years: the Old Road to Ypres," by Wilfrid Ewart.

"Sphere."

The Christmas *Sphere*, just published, is a handsome production in the best traditions of illustrated journalism, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the festive season. In addition to a great number of plates in colour throughout the issue by well-known artists—Ernest Shepard, Sydney Seymour Lucas, Cecil King, and others—there is a double-page reproduction, also in colour, of J. J. Tissot's splendid canvas, "The First Arrivals," which now hangs in the Guildhall. The literary contributions include an article, in specially designed borders, by Edward Hutton, and stories by J. S. Fletcher, S. W. Scadding, and by A. Miyamori, a Japanese.

"Strand."

The Christmas fare in the *Strand* is varied and attractive, and there are stories to please all classes of readers, among the contributors being such well-known names as E. Phillips Oppenheim (who supplies another of "Mr. Cray's Adventures"), W. W. Jacobs, Ethel M. Dell (who gives the first chapters of a new serial), P. G. Wodehouse, and Barry Pain, and there are several light and humorous sketches, well illustrated in colour. E. T. Raymond discusses the unsatisfactory nature of most heroines in fiction, and wonders whether novelists might not get on better without them; while A. Conan Doyle tells a wonderful piece of new—the fairies have come back, and not only haunt the woods and glades of Merrie England, but have been photographed!

—* *—

Barcelona Traction Light and Power.—The directors have paid a dividend of 1 per [illegible] ax, on the 5½ per cent. First Mort[illegible] year bonds

CONCERTS.

A "Cellist's Canadian Bride.

[illegible] have a concert [illegible] Mischel Cherniavsky, the cellist who [illegible] give a recital at the Queen's Hall, Lond[illegible] on Wednesday, December 15, at 3.15, with the Queen's Hall Orchestra, under the [illegible] ductorship of Sir Henry Wood. He will play Haydn's "Concerto in D Major" and St. Saens' "Concerto in A Mi[illegible]

About five years ago, when M. Cherniavsky was playing with his two brothers in Sa[illegible]

MISCHEL CHERNIAVSKY.

Fiji Islands, a regular attender at his concerts was Miss Mary Rogers, of Vancouver, eldest daughter of (the late) Mr. Benjamin T. Rogers, the Vancouver sugar magnate, who was then visiting one of her father's plantations. An introduction followed, and on her return to Canada Miss Rogers [illegible] Cherniavsky, who was proceeding to H[illegible] Mr. Cherniavsky's visit was [illegible] They elected not to go [illegible] At the end of that period they [illegible] in Montreal and became engaged, and after [illegible] ment here in Australia, M. Cherniavsky went to Vancouver, where they were married [illegible] November 1, 1919. M. and Mrs. Cherniavsky have come to London from Rio de Janeiro [illegible] their three months old child and [illegible] intend here for some [illegible]

A song and piano recital by Annie D[illegible] Fletcher and John Paner was to take [illegible] at the Wigmore Hall yesterday at 3.30. G. O'Connor Morris being at the piano [illegible] and Randolphe Gaillard is to give a [illegible] recital at the same hall this afternoon at 3.30, assisted by Marga Stella, with N[illegible] Cooper at the piano.

At the same hall on Tuesday [illegible] Strong will give a song recital at 8.30 with Anthony Bernard at the pia[illegible]

Phyllis Holman is to give a recital of English, French and Italian arias at the Wigmore Hall on Wednesday, December 15, at 8.30, assisted by Walter Hyde, and with German Reed at the piano.

—* *—

EXTENSION OF INTER-EMPIRE TRADE.

Attitude of Western Canada.

Capt. Evan Edwards, Senior British Trade Commissioner for Canada and Newfoundland, returned to Montreal recently from a business journey throughout Western Canada in the interests of propaganda for the extension of inter-Empire trade. The result of the trip in the Western Provinces, Capt. Edwards stated to the *Daily Telegraph* representative was that he was confident of a great extension of Imperial trade coming from the Canadian West, which is very largely settled by Britishers. Capt. Edwards said he made "Trade Imperially" his motto throughout the whole journey, and gave a series of addresses on the same subject. He found the people of the West in a decidedly receptive mood, anxious to take advantage of all opportunities to improve trade relations with the rest of the Empire, while he found no evidences of any resentment at the failure of the British authorities to purchase more Canadian grain, recognising that the high exchange and the high price of wheat prevented present purchases in large quantities. The Westerners were deeply interested in the possibility of increasing trade with the West Indies under the recent trade agreement with these British islands, and, with the increased steamship service planned by the Canadian Government, a considerable increase in this trade is probable. He said Western Canada was apparently much more prosperous than the East, while prices ruled considerably lower.

"Everywhere I went," said Capt. Edwards, "I found a strong desire to secure information as to the best means of increasing trade with Great Britain and other parts of the Empire, which should have good results."

—* *—

Province of Saskatchewan.—Transfer books for 5½ per cent. registered stock, 1924-34, will be closed from December 13 to 31, inclusive.

Bank of Nova Scotia.—Mr. E. C. Macleod, manager of the London branch, has been advised by his head office that the Bank has recently opened branches at Armadale, N.S., and at the corner of Dupont and Cherton Streets, Toronto.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power. — A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Cumulative P[illegible] payable January [illegible] December [illegible] earnings [illegible]

Imperial Tobacco of Canada [illegible] fits for the year ended Sept[illegible] after deducting all [illegible] providing for income war tax [illegible] £695,784, plus £587,658 brou[illegible] making £1[illegible] Ordinary [illegible] mended, carrying forward £812,5[illegible]

EX-SERVICE MEN

of the Imperial Army in the Old Country desiring to take advantage of Canada's

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT SCHEME

should apply for information to:—

Lieut.-Col. K. C. BEDSON,
Overseas Representative,

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7, Parliament Mansions, Orchard Street, Victoria St., LONDON, S.W.1.

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UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS $174,989,057.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 72; 4 p.c., 1938, 82.

Brit. Columbia.—3 p.c., 1941, 58; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 74½.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1908-34, 73½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 63¼; 2½ p.c. Reg., 1947, 53¼; C.P.R. Reg. 3½ p.c., 1938, 68; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 61⅝; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 71⅞; 3 p.c., 1938, 73; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 68; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 89⅜.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 75½; 5 p.c., 1923, 93½.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1910, 62; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1912, 62; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 59⅜.

Nova Scotia.—4½ p.c. Ins., 1934-64, 72.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 61; 4 p.c., 1934, 79⅜.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1949, 76; 4 p.c., 1923, 122.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 80; 5 p.c., 1933-34, 82.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 70½; 4½ p.c., 1929-49, 81; 4½ p.c., 1930-51, 88¼; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 88¾; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 89¼; 5 p.c., 1953, 76¼.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 76; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 64; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 89.

New Westminster.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 65.

N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1932-61, 66; 5 p.c., 1963, 74.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 91; 4½ p.c., 1963, 76½.

Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 76¼.

Saskatoon.—4½ p.c., 1940, 72½.

S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 55½; 5 p.c., 1962, 64¼.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 77; 4½ p.c., 1948, 71½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 66¼.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1931, 72½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 65¼.

Vancouver & Dist. Jt. Swge.—4½ p.c., 68⅞.

Victoria.—4½ p.c., 1962, 66.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 76½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 62½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 71.

Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay.—5 p.c., 10; Stamped, 12.

Algoma Cent. Termls.—Stamped, 22½.

Atlantic & N.-West.—5 p.c., 81¼.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 85.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—5½ p.c. Perp., 78½; 5½ p.c. 2nd, 79½.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 63.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 66½.

Can. Northern.—Alta. 3½ p.c., 62; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 52; 3½ p.c. Dom., 62; Pac. 4 p.c., 66½; 4½ p.c., 74½; Que. 4 p.c., 53½; 4 p.c., 1930, 92½; 4 p.c. Perp., 54⅜; 4 p.c. Land, 102½; 4 p.c. Sask., 62¼; 4 p.c. Gtd., 1934, 85½; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 35; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 91½; 5 p.c. Notes, "C," April, 1922, 96 15/16; West. 4½ p.c., 1942, 80.

Can. Pacific.—166; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 61; 4 p.c. Perp., 66½; Algoma, 81¼; Spec. Invt., 6 p.c. 10-yr., 137½.

Duluth Winnipeg 4 p.c., 60¼.

Edmonton Dunvegan 4 p.c., 60½.

Grand Trunk Pacific Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 87; Alta. 88¼; 3 p.c., 1962, 65½; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 67½; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 67; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 69½; 4 p.c. Debs., 49.

Grand Trunk.—95/-; 4 p.c. Guar., 58; 1st Pref., 41; 2nd Pref., 28⅜; 3rd Pref., 11⅝; Borrd. Cap. 5 p.c., 72; Perp. 4 p.c., 61; Gt. West. Borrd. 5 p.c., 72⅛; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Jan., 100½; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Oct., 98½; West. Dollar, 88.

Gt. Northern of Can.—88¼.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 82.

Ont. & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 74½.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 78.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 63½.

Quebec & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 54.

Toronto Grey.—4 p.c., 63½.

Financial, Land.

Anglo-Can. Finance.—2/6.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Mt. Debs., 85; 8 p.c. 2nd Mort. Debs., 102½.

Brit. Can. & Gen. Inv.—40⅜.

Brit. Empire Trust.—Pf. Ord.—10/6; Perp. Pref., 10/6.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—40½.

Can. Co.—20/-.

Can. N.W. Land.—37.

Can. Land & Irrigation.—3/2½.

Hudson's Bay.—5 13/16; Pref., 77/6.

Royal Bk. of Can.—Lond. Reg., 41⅜.

San Antonio.—6 p.c. Bds., 19½.

Union Bk. of Can.—33.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel Bds.—52½.

Can. Iron Foundries.—Pref., 30.

Can. Steel Foundries.—5 p.c. Bds., 94¾

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c., 88.

Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 74¾.

Dom. Steel.—Ord., 60.

Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 75.

Nova Scotia.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 77¾.

West. Can. Coll.—6 p.c. Debs., 94½

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—41½; Pref., 79½.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 56½; Pref. Ord., 55; 4½ p.c. Perp., 56.

Bell Telephone.—5 p.c. Bds., 112½.

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 104½.

Can. Gen. Elect.—7 p.c. Pref., 101.

Cities Service.—Com., 370; 5 p.c. Cons. Deb. A., 150.

Elect. Dev. of Ont.—5 p.c., 113½.

Kaministiquia.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 92.

Montreal L.H. and Power. 92½

Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c. Debs. (No. 601-2,000), 95.

Montreal Water. 4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 73.

Shawinigan Cap., 120; 5 p.c. Bds., 125½; 5½ p.c. S. F. G., 116.

Toronto Sub. Rly.—4½ p.c., 45

Vancouver 4½ p.c., 52!

Mines.

Le Roi No. 2.—3/9.

Mining Corp of Can.—6/5.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 40/7½; 7 p.c. Pref., 79/3; 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 15/10½; 6 p.c. Red. 92.

Miscellaneous.

Ames Holden.—6 p.c. S. F. G., 73¾.

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—92; Pref., 102; 5 p.c. S. F. G., 95.

Belding Paul.—5 p.c., 75¾.

Brit. Cont. Oil.—Com., 9/6; Non. Cum. Pref., 11/-.

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—Ord., 26/3.

B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c. 1918, 89; Ord., 37/1½.

Can. Steamships (Voting).—62.

Can. Cement.—62; 6 Bds., 108½.

Can. Car.—7 p.c. Pref., 90⅜; 6 p.c. Bds, 106½.

Can. Pac. Lumber.—6 p.c., 15.

Can. West. Lumber.—5 p.c., 62½; 5 p.c. Income, 19½; Com., 1/4½.

Can. West. Natural Gas.—5 p.c. Deb., 50.

Furness Withy.—26/3; Pref., 7½.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—18/6; Pref., 16/10½.

Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c. Bds., 110¾.

Marconi of Can.—7/6.

Penmans.—5 p.c. Bds., 112.

Price Bros.—5 p.c., 90⅜.

Spanish River.—7 p.c. Pref., 98; 6 p.c., S. F. G., 113½.

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CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS.

Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen informed Mr. Bromfield (Lab., Leek), at Westminster last week, that the estimated surplus of wheat in Canada available for export in the year 1920-21 was 23,000,000 quarters. In 1913-14 the net wheat exports from Canada were 16.8 million quarters. The corresponding figures for the United States were 25,000,000 quarters and 19.9 million quarters, and for Argentina 18,000,000 quarters and 4.8 million quarters.

—* *—

TORONTO STOCK MARKET ACTIVITY.

Although there is general weakness in Canadian stocks, Victory bonds are higher (said a cablegram from the *Times'* Toronto correspondent on December 2). Yesterday $8,000,000 of these bonds changed hands, and advances were registered for all issues except that maturing in 1927. Apparently the chief purchases were made by small wage earners and householders. Not for 15 years has there been a day of such activity on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

For the first quarter of next year newsprint paper will range from $130 to $140 a ton, but the assurance that prices will be maintained has produced no responsive action in pulp and paper securities.

* *

Mr. Charles Cambie, London manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been appointed chairman of the British Overseas Banks Association. Mr. Charles H. Hewett, of the Colonial Bank, is also a member of the Committee.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day. Monday, Jan. 3	
Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed. Dec 29	Thurs., Dec. 30

Throgmorton Street, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange during the past week has been irregular, with a downward tendency predominating owing to intermittent liquidation, though the volume of selling has materially slackened in comparison with the period prior to the end of the month, and a slackening of monetary conditions has been of some assistance to the undertone. Gilt-edged issues display quiet firmness, assisted by the new economy campaign, but home rails have been hesitating and neglected owing to the threat of new labour difficulties in connection with the agitation on the part of the men to secure participation in management. South American rails have moved rather erratically, and have worked lower on balance, but Mexican rails with Mexican securities generally have enjoyed a good tone, despite quietude.

In the foreign bond market the recurrent unsettlement of the foreign exchanges has reacted to some extent upon quotations. Greeks are still depressed by the uncertainties of the political outlook. French Loans are easier again after some recovery following the satisfactory termination of the Paris Bourse settlement. Mines have moved narrowly and uncertainly as a rule, and oil shares after a recovery show renewed depression, on light local and Continental selling. Rubbers remain off colour with the staple, and industrials are still spotty and feverish.

Among Canadian securities business has been moderate and the tone irregular. The gilt-edged issues have ruled steady on the improving financial outlook of the Dominion finances. The Fours hold at 71½ and the 4½ per cents. at 90. Municipal bonds show hardly any change.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics displayed marked strength at one time in sympathy with New York, but are under best at 165. Grand Trunk senior Preferences have advanced ½, but junior stocks rule dull. We refer to the agitation to establish the status and rights of the guaranteed stock elsewhere. Grand Trunk Pacific 4 per cent. Debs. have fallen 1 to 48½ on the growing uneasiness with regard to the interest position of these issues. Canadian Northern Income Debs. at 34½ are 2 lower.

Among land descriptions Hudson's Bays have recovered ¼ to 5⅜ after their recent setback on the belief that no new issue is immediately contemplated, but San Antonio Bonds have marked as low as 19½.

The industrial section has remained irregular with a downward tendency predominating. Canada Cements exceptionally have risen 2 to 64; the Prefd. is unchanged at 107. Dominion Steels are back to 58 ex the dividend, but Canadian Car issues have held their ground, and Canadian General Electrics at 107½ are without change. There has been a sharp rebound to 112½ in Spanish River Pulp Pref., but Shawinigan Water has receded a point to 122½.

Mexico Trams at 16½ are 2½ down, but other Mexican traction issues have ruled quietly steady. Brazilian Tractions have meanded to 41 after being lower.

The Canadian silver mining group has been dullish, and Mining Corp. of Canada has lost the turn.

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OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

Montreal, November 20.

On the whole there has been little change in market conditions since I last wrote you. On the one hand, there has been no fresh outbreak of the general selling movement, but, on the other, while the tone has shown some improvement, any really constructive tendency has been checked by the influence exerted by the continued downward course of stocks in New York. Markets have been quieter, and the volume of business has been comparatively small. It seems that, at their current low prices, stocks are attracting some investment buying, as this is reported to be developing satisfactorily, though quietly.

The most active stock has been Atlantic Sugar, which, after falling as low as 16, has now improved again to 24. A meeting of the shareholders has been called for December 4, when, doubtless, definite proposals for new financing will be laid before them. It is conjectured that this may take the form of an issue of second mortgage 6 per cent. securities, redeemable at a short term, possibly five years. The paper stocks have been quiet, though at times showing a tendency to recovery; comparison with the prices given in my last letter will show that the Spanish River stocks, Laurentide, and Brompton have improved, but Abitibi, Riordon, and Wayagamack have declined. Of the steel stocks, Steel of Canada came in for a strong flurry on Tuesday, on a rumour that, at an imminent meeting of directors, an extra disbursement to shareholders would be authorised, but as, following the meeting, no announcement was made, the stock promptly lost some of its previous gain. Meanwhile, Dominion Steel, despite the declaration of its usual quarterly dividend, and despite statements that profits in the first few months of the current year alone more than provided for dividends for the full year, has declined to a new low level for the year. Steamships sold down to a new low price at 46, but has recovered several points. Canadian General Electric, another stock which had made a new low record for the year has also improved again. The textiles have been weak though reports concerning the industry continue satisfactory. Another contained recent announcement is that of a bonus of 5 per cent. on the common stock of the Wood Manufacturing Co., to be paid along with the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on December 1.

Yesterday the market continued very quiet. Atlantic Sugar, the most active stock, became one of the improvement of the previous day. Of the paper stocks Laurentide and Gordon gained, and Abitibi and Howard Smith lost, the former fractionally and the latter 2 points; the rest of the group marked no change. Several other stocks, including Cement, Dominion Glass, Steel of Canada, Quebec Railway, and Toronto Railway, showed some improvement.

Among closing prices yesterday, Abitibi was 58; Atlantic Sugar, 24; Brompton, 62½; Cement 57, pref. 89½; Canadian Cottons, 76; Steamships 50; Canadian General Electric, 93; Smelters, 20¼; Dominion Bridge, 74; Dominion Glass, 62; Dominion Steel, 46½; Textile, 109½; Howard Smith, 115; Laurentide, 94; Montreal Power, 80; Ogilvie, 266; Quebec Railway, 22½; Riordon 159½, pref. 96; Shawinigan, 103; Spanish River 84, pref. 90; Steel of Canada 61, pref. 88; Toronto Railway, 44; Wabasso, 49; Wayagamack, 102 xd.

Among the banks, Merchants is 165, Molsons 173, Montreal 191½ xd, Nova Scotia 253, Royal 191½ xd, Union 139½ xd. Of the War Loans, the 1925 bonds are 92⅛; 1931, 90¼; 1937, 94½. The Royal Bank announces that a Christmas bonus has been voted to the staff, equal to 20 per cent. of the annual salary. The Bank has also given $250,000 to the McGill University Fund.

A feature of the past few days has been the publication of financial statements by the Bank of Montreal, the Merchants Bank, and the Imperial Bank. Of these, the first is of greatest interest, as it covers the operations of the whole year to the end of October, while the others cover the six months to the same date. All three strongly buttress public conviction in the strength and soundness of the Canadian banks. The Bank of Montreal makes, as usual, a most excellent showing. An increase in the reserve keeps pace with the increase of capital, while assets, savings deposits, and profits all show large increases. The same is true in the case of the other two banks mentioned. A feature of all three reports is increased current loans, which item naturally reflects the business activities of the country and their facilitation by the banks.

Several important sales of bonds are announced. The Province of Ontario has disposed of $5,000,000 of 6 per cent. seven-year bonds. No less than twenty-two financial houses participated in the bidding for this issue, a syndicate composed of Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., R. G. Matthews & Co., and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, being the successful tenderers. The Province of Manitoba has sold an issue of $750,000 6 per cent. ten-year bonds to two Minneapolis firms. Another syndicate of U.S. houses, headed by Wm. A. Read & Co., has purchased $25,000,000 twenty-year 7 per cent. bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway, guaranteed unconditionally as to principal and interest by the Canadian Government. It is announced that the City of Toronto bond issue of $2,850,000, purchased by the Dominion Securities Corporation and associates on November 10, has now all been disposed of in Canada.

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BRANCHES:
Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executor and Trustee.

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Reserve Fund - £4 0,958 18 2
Assets under Administration £18,275,599 15 9.

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864. *Head Office: MONTREAL.*

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Total Deposits (30th Sept. 1920) - $167,000,000.

Special attention given to Canadian and American collections. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued, and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

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T. E. Merrett, *Superintendent of Branches and Chief Inspector.*
W. A. McIlrum, *General Supervisor.*
Montreal Branch J. D. G. Kippen, *Manager.*

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits $8,660,774.

Total Assets (30th Sept. 1920) - $205,000,000.

Special Department at Montreal gives manufacturers and merchants opening up in Canada all information regarding Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

399 BRANCHES IN CANADA. COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE OFFERED. INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

LONDON OFFICE: 53, CORNHILL. J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The announcement is made this week that an agreement has been reached between the Mackenzie interests, the Hydro-Electric Commission, and the City of Toronto in regard to the price at which the Electrical Development Co., the Toronto Electric Light Co., and the radial electric railways which centre in Toronto, are to be taken over into municipal or Government ownership. The total amount to be paid is $32,734,000. The city acquires the radial railways and the electric light company for $7,811,000, while the Hydro-Electric Commission apparently takes over the Electrical Development Co. for $24,923,000. This transaction does not include the Toronto Railway itself, which, it is understood, will be taken over by the city under the terms of the franchise agreement which expires with the end of August, 1921.

* * *

The 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. is being offered for subscription in Canada at the price of 90 and accrued dividend, thus yielding 7¾ per cent., carrying a bonus of 30 per cent. of common stock. The company's earnings have been showing considerable increase this year. For the nine months to September 30 the gross and net earnings were, respectively, $3,796,337 and $943,371, showing respective increases of $884,485 and $417,053, as compared with the corresponding period of 1919. The improvement thus shown should be greatly increased during the later months of the year, as the increases granted in the tramway and gas rates have only recently come into operation. The tram fares in Winnipeg are now on the same basis as in Montreal. For the three years ending December 31, 1914, the average annual net earnings of the company were $1,148,193. Then, owing to difficulties, which have been fully described in *Canada*, earnings shrank most seriously, and for the three years ending December 31, 1919, the average annual net earnings were only $496,637. The company now seems to be making good headway again, and may in course of time fully regain its former strong position.

* * *

It is reported that the earnings of the Canada Steamship Lines in October were greater than those for any corresponding period in the company's history. While ocean business was less than in October last year, inland traffic showed an increase. The tourist and passenger receipts for 1920 were the greatest on record. Speaking on his return from his recent visit to Europe, the president of the company said that the net earnings of the company would approximate $4,500,000 it was expected, or well up to the level of last year, when they amounted to $4,580,272. The outlook for 1921, he said, was not as poor as many believed, and earnings, in his opinion, should be as good as in 1919 and 1920. It is interesting to note that while in England the president contracted for two Vickers-Vimy seaplanes with which a service by air between Montreal and New York and Toronto is to be started early next summer. The new service will follow the water courses between the three cities.

* * *

A statement which has been prepared by the Assistant City Solicitor of Calgary, Alberta, with the object of informing purchasers of land at tax sales as to the procedure which they must follow to obtain title, may be of interest also to British owners of property in Calgary. "The City Charter provides that if the land be not redeemed within eighteen months from the date of sale the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, or other legal representatives, may on demand, at any time within one month after the expiration of the time limited for redemption, upon payment of the balance of the purchase money, if any, and all taxes due or unpaid thereon and of the further sum of $2, payable to the City Treasurer, obtain from the City Treasurer a transfer of the land sold. The effect of this transfer is to vest in the purchaser all the rights of property which the owner had herein and otherwise confirm the title of the purchaser. This is not sufficient, however, as the purchaser cannot register his transfer at the Land Titles office until he has obtained a judge's order confirming the sale. If in the meantime no steps have been taken by the owner to redeem his rights, the sale in the ordinary course is confirmed, and the transfer, with the judge's order of confirmation, is then left with the registrar of the Land Titles Office, who registers the purchasor as the absolute owner, and certificate of title is issued to him in due course, free of all encumbrances other than existing liens of the Crown or of the city for unpaid taxes. However, even after the purchaser has applied to a judge for a confirmation order, any person interested in such land, before the time of hearing of such application, who tenders to the purchaser (*a*) the full amount of the purchase money, (*b*) any further sums charged against the said land and lawfully paid by the purchasor, (*c*) 20 per cent. thereon and such costs as the judge may allow on such tender or payment being made under the Confirmation Ordinance, may redeem the property."

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Cockshutt Plow Co. the president, in the course of moving the adoption of the report, said:—

"Our business has been steadily increasing and advancing, and at the present time we have the best business in the history of our company. We increased our sales last year by over 25 per cent., and, as this was done with practically the same staff, we have consequently reduced our overhead percentage. During the year we have expended a considerable amount on betterment of the plant, and have now just completed a large addition to our smith shop. This will be fully equipped and running shortly. Our subsidiary companies have done remarkably well during the year. The Adams Wagon Company have been unable to cope with their business, so we procured the Petrolia Wagon Company's plant and are operating it in the production of our lines of sleighs, etc. The question of deferred dividends has been before your directors for some time. It is receiving their serious consideration, and I think you may safely leave the matter in their hands. They are protecting the interests of the company and shareholders in every possible way. . . . We expect our trade for the coming year to be materially increased again, and I think you may look forward to a satisfactory balance sheet next year, provided conditions remain reasonably normal. We have procured material for a large volume of business and, with the splendid reputation our product enjoys both in the domestic and foreign markets, I think we will be able to dispose of our output."

The general manager, in seconding the motion, said:—

"We have laid out a large programme for the year ending June 30, 1921. In this we have been encouraged by the generally good harvest throughout Canada, which means prosperity for our clients, and by the present outlook for trade in foreign countries. Our expectations may not be fully realised, but we feel warranted in proceeding according to schedule, unless a situation, different from the present, develops. More labour is available, deliveries of material are better, production is increasing, and our factory is larger and better equipped than ever before for the making of agricultural implements."

The assistant general manager reported a very substantial increase in sales in the Western Provinces for the past year, which increased volume of business has been handled with a lower ratio of expense. The general outlook for trade, he said, is encouraging on the whole, because of the improved crop conditions in the West. The decline in prices of grain will, however, have the effect of restricting to immediate needs the purchases of farm implements by the agriculturist. He mentioned also that the present exchange situation was a severe handicap on the company's overseas trade and, until it improved, would tend to check sales in the markets abroad.

—* *—

CANADA'S FAVOURABLE POSITION.
Mr. C. A. Bogert's Review of Conditions.

Mr. C. A. Bogert, President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, addressing that body in Toronto last month, urged, with regard to the decline in commodity prices, that pressure by the banks on the business community to hasten liquidation should not be of an embarrassing nature. He urged the banks not to bring undue pressure upon borrowers against commodities for liquidation, but to give reasonable time for gradual absorption of the commodities.

The banks, Mr. Bogert pointed out, were very much interested in speedy marketing of crops, and he declared it was reassuring to know that the value of Canada's exportable food products alone this year would reach very large figures. Growers of products and grain dealers should be offered all possible facilities for the marketing of these products. The fact that Great Britain was in the market for Canadian wheat was a matter for gratification, while Belgium, France, Switzerland and Spain had already been buying. The effect of these sales was just becoming apparent, and although no material reductions had yet been made in the ordinary commercial loans, gradual improvement should take place during the balance of the winter.

Mr. Bogert did not share the view of those who were of opinion that restrictions recently imposed by the Minister of Finance, and co-operated in by the bankers, would permanently affect Canada's future borrowing in Great Britain, but thought that when Great Britain was again seeking investments abroad Canada would obtain her full share.

A favourable feature for Canada at the present time, Mr. Bogert continued, was the arrangement completed and already announced whereby Britain would repay its debt of $175,000,000 to the Canadian banks in monthly instalments, until the money was all repaid by April, 1922. This would bring a large amount of new money into the country.

Mr. Bogert gave it as his opinion that Canada was probably in a better position to recuperate from the war than any other country, with its great resources and steadily increasing volume of products. Many commercial re-adjustments would have to be made, and those engaged in lines of business, holding merchandise which was depreciating in value with falling prices, would have to draw on their profits and reserve. Merchants in some lines of business would have to take losses, but he believed the majority of them had accumulated sufficient surpluses during the profitable war period to provide for these contingencies.

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In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

Banking and Finance.

A Canadian Government New Issue Success.

Further evidence of the facility with which Canada is able to finance its requirements in the United States during these disorganised times is furnished by the cabled information that an issue at par of $25,000,000 7 per cent. 20-year Sinking Fund bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway, unconditionally guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the Government of Canada, has just been heavily over-subscribed, and that the bonds are quoted at a premium. The bonds are redeemable after 1935 at the option of the company at 102½ plus interest, and are payable both as to principal and interest in New York, whilst there are to be half-yearly Sinking Fund payments of $500,000 commencing as and from June next. We are officially informed that associated with Messrs. Wm. A. Read and Co. in the issue are the National City Co., the Guarantee Trust Co., of New York, Messrs. Lee, Higginson and Co., the Bankers' Trust Co., Messrs. Blair and Co., all of New York, and the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. In happier times such a high grade Canadian security would have been eagerly snapped up in the Mother Country, but the present prohibitive exchange, of course, precludes the possibility of British investors participating in the issue, except in the case of those in the fortunate position of possessing available funds in Canada or the United States.

* * *

The Position of Grand Trunk Guaranteed.

The long awaited notification as to the payment of interest on the guaranteed stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada has at last been made. The notification (which appeared as an advertisement in last week's *Canada*) informed holders that warrants for the dividend accrued from May 21, 1920 (the date of the appointment of the Committee of Management), to December 31, 1920, will be forwarded on the latter date to all proprietors of this stock registered on the books of the company on December 3, 1920. In commenting on this notice, "to the patient holders of Grand Trunk Guaranteed stock," the *Times* says "it is a curious reflection that Grand Trunk Guaranteed stock, some of which has been in existence 36 years, is for the first time living up to its label." In connection with this announcement, it is of interest to record that the position of the holders has again attracted a good deal of discussion, and rumour has it that a concerted movement is on foot to test the question whether or no the stock is entitled to a better status than it has hitherto enjoyed.

* * *

Probable Test Case.

In the past it has always been regarded as merely ranking for dividend when earned in priority to the Preference issues, but the recognition accorded it by the Dominion Government in connection with the terms of expropriation has raised hope in some quarters that it possesses special claims over the Preference stocks, and that it is in fact as well as name a guaranteed security, and we hear from one authority that certain proprietors are "considering whether they should take counsel's opinion on the advisability of making a claim against the company for interest not received during 1917-1920." The authority quoted, in giving currency to the rumour in question, stated that whilst it is not suggested that the Dominion Government should take any responsibility in regard to the period during which the dividends were passed, the view is put forward that the company should provide for it out of the sum to be awarded by the arbitrators. With our contemporary we hesitate to express any opinion on the merits of the case, but we agree that the point is a very interesting one, and that it should be settled before the amount to be awarded under the arbitration proceedings is allocated to the various beneficiaries.

* * *

Treasury Releases Further Securities.

Slowly the Treasury is releasing its hold of the various Dollar securities requisitioned in the early days of the war for the regulation of the dollar exchange. Already a very considerable proportion of the amount originally borrowed from holders has been set free. Under the notice published by the National Debt Commissioners at the beginning of the month it is stated that the Treasury have decided to exercise the option under Clause 3 of Scheme B for the Regulation of the Foreign Exchanges of returning Dominion Iron and Steel Company's 5 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage bonds, 1939, and Steel Company of Canada 6 per cent. First Mortgage and Collateral Trust bonds, 1940, on March 1, 1921, from which date the additional ½ per cent. allowance granted to those holders who deposited their securities with the Treasury at the time it was so seriously embarrassed by the adverse movements in the exchange, will, of course, cease.

Canadian Railway Results.

Holders of Canadian Pacific Railway securities will have been glad to see that in the month of October, in spite of the fact that there was one working day less that year, the management of this vast transportation company was able to achieve a welcome change in the dreary record of recent months, the increase in gross earnings outstripping the expansion in working expenses by the very satisfactory sum of $2,363,000. Actually, the gross earnings for the month under review amounted to $21,801,000, or $6,501,000 in excess of the same period of 1919. For the ten months the aggregate gross earnings of the C.P.R. reached $172,248,000, or as much as $29,701,0000 ahead of the comparative period of last year, but owing to the unparalleled manner in which working expenses have gone ahead during the present year, all of this and $1,543,000 besides has been absorbed, so that actually for the ten months the company is that amount behind the net revenue earned in the same ten months of the preceding year. The Grand Trunk Co. did not fare nearly so well as the C.P.R. in October, for the ever-expanding working expenses absorbed the whole of the gross increase of £330,200 in that month and £63,000 besides, with the result that the net revenue account showed a shrinkage of a corresponding amount as compared with the same period of 1919. The aggregate gross receipts of the system for the ten months were £13,499,400, as compared with £11,602,000 in 1919, an increase of £1,897,400. As, however, in the ten months expenses advanced by no less than £2,511,200, the net revenue for the ten months at £849,100, shows a falling off of as much as £613,800 in contrast with the same period of the preceding year. Neither holders of Grand Trunk securities nor the market nowadays pay much attention to current earnings, interest being, of course, focussed on the result of the forthcoming arbitration proceedings, the result of which, it is hoped in some quarters, will be announced within the next six months if nothing untoward happens to hinder the progress of an inquiry which will present many knotty problems for the consideration of the arbitrators.

—* *—

THE EMBARGO ON SECURITIES.

The London manager of a Canadian Bank received a cable on Monday from the assistant general manager in Canada as follows:—"We understand that it is reported in London that the embargo on the export of Canadian securities is removed. There is no truth in this report."

The managers of other Canadian Banks in London have received similar denials of the report. It is, however, anticipated that the embargo will be removed in the near future.

—* *—

ROYAL BANK'S USEFUL BOOKLET.

The increasing attention which manufacturers and business men in England are giving to Canada, both as a market and as a possible location for branch establishments, has induced the Foreign Trade Department of the Royal Bank of Canada to compile and publish a useful booklet entitled, "Canada's Possibilities," for circulation from their London office. It is a concise sketch of the Dominion's main resources, and includes helpful statistics and information on preferential tariffs, taxation, banking, labour and railroads.

It is pointed out that in the industrial development of the country, the Royal Bank of Canada is playing a double part. Its banking facilities, which are extended in Canada and Newfoundland through the medium of 600 branches, are at the disposal of new industries from the time they commence operations; and during the period that they are surveying the field, the bank is glad to furnish the available information on any subject, and to extend in general all possible assistance. Special departments have been created for this purpose, the New Business Department at the bank's office in London, England, and the New Business and Foreign Trade Departments at the head office, Montreal, to either of which enquiries may be made.

—* *—

The first overland oil prospectors have started for the Mackenzie River region.

Canada is to be represented at the conference of organisations of ex-Service men to be held in Cape Town on February 23, to consider the best means of helping demobilised sailors and soldiers.

Mr. Meighen, the Dominion Premier, speaking of his Western tour, says: "No one could have desired finer audiences or a more cordial welcome, or, generally speaking, a fairer attitude of mind on the part of the public. The people want to learn the facts, and are rapidly doing so. It will not take long to annihilate the mass of misrepresentation that men with nothing better to do have been scattering abroad for years."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

J. D. (Lochgelly).—The parties of miners who have recently gone to Canada were specially engaged for mining in the gold and silver producing areas of Northern Ontario. No inducements are offered to miners to emigrate to the coal mines in Nova Scotia by either the Dominion or the Provincial Governments.

PORTIA.—British Columbia has a number of women barristers, some of whom are practising alone. Miss Edith Patterson was the first to open an office, and is a barrister and solicitor of both Ontario and British Columbia. Others practising in Vancouver are Miss Gladys Kitchen, Miss Leon Lalonde, and, in Victoria, Miss Ringland.

F. R. S. (Edgbaston).—The old Chateau de Ramezay is one of the historic buildings of Montreal. It was built in 1705 by Seigneur Claude de Ramezay, eleventh Governor of Montreal, under the French régime, and was the home of the Governors, and later of the great fur-traders of pioneer days. It is now used as a museum, and contains many interesting mementoes, pictures, etc., dating back to the first Settlement of Canada by the French.

T. B. (Greenock).—A large and growing whale industry is conducted off the West Coast of Vancouver Island, with three whaling stations. 432 whales were caught in 1919, running from 20 to 90 feet in length, averaging a ton in weight for each foot of length. The catch produced 2,107,924 gallons of whale oil; 540,280 gallons of sperm oil; 3,450 tons of fertiliser and 1,400 pounds of whalebone, nothing being wasted. Whale meat is now a marketable commodity, being put up in cans like salmon.

W. M. (Dundee).—We should regard the purchase as an attractive one either from the point of view of investment or for capital increment in the course of a few months. There would be no need to bring the certificates to England. One of the Canadian banks would hold them for you in Canada, and would collect the dividends and credit your account with the amount. The securities would then be on the spot, and available for sale at any moment, and being held in Canada and bought with funds in the Dominion, the so-called "embargo" could not affect them. In any case the embargo is likely to be removed before you would want to sell the shares.

* * *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

For Nine Days Ended November 30.

Canadian Northern, $2,378,100; inc., $718,600

Canadian Pacific, $6,894,000; inc., $1,808,000.

Grand Trunk, £471,029; increase £111,700. (Note: One working day more this year.)

* * *

Canadian Car and Foundry.—A dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on the Preference Stock for the quarter to December 31, payable January 10 to holders of record December 27.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN 5½ PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK. 1924-34

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 13th December, 1920, to the 31st December, 1920, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Warrants for the half-yearly interest due the 1st January, 1921.

For the Union Bank of Canada,
J. WILSON, Manager
6, Princes Street, London, E.C.2
6th December, 1920

BRAZILIAN TRACTION LIGHT and POWER COMPANY, Limited.
(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)

Notice is hereby given that a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 1¼ per cent. has been declared on the Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company, PAYABLE on the 1st January, 1921, to Shareholders of record on the Registers at the close of business on 15th December, 1920.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.
Toronto, Canada. 1st December, 1920.

CANADIAN CAR and FOUNDRY COMPANY, Ltd., MONTREAL.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of one-and-three-quarters per cent. on the Preference Stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 31st has been DECLARED PAYABLE on January 10th, 1921, to Shareholders of record December 27th.

By Order of the Board,
A. C. BOURNE, Secretary.

THE CANADA LANDED AND NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
DIVIDEND No. 135.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PER CENT. (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum), on the amount paid up on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the quarter-year to the thirty-first day of December, 1920, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Company, 23, Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after the *Third day of January*, 1921, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Sixteenth day of December, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD SAUNDERS,
Managing Director.
Toronto, 24th November, 1920.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY of CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, so far as regards the Five per cent. Perpetual Debenture stock (Grand Trunk borrowed capital) and Perpetual Four per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, will be CLOSED from Monday, the 13th December, 1920, to Thursday, the 13th January, 1921, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest accrued to 31st December, 1920, will be forwarded on the 13th January, 1921, to all Proprietors of those Stocks registered on the Books of the Company on the 13th December, 1920.

And NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company so far as regards the Five per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Great Western borrowed capital) and the Four per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Northern borrowed capital) will be CLOSED from Monday, the 17th January, 1921, to Monday, the 31st January, 1921, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest for the half-year to the 31st January, 1921, will be forwarded on that date to all Proprietors of those stocks registered on the Books of the Company on the 17th January, 1921.

By order, H. H. NORMAN,
Secretary.
Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street,
E.C. 2. 3rd December, 1920.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 779. December 11, 1920.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Exceptionally fine Farm of 500 acres on Kaministiquia River, near Fort William, Ontario. Thoroughly improved, large area under cultivation, fully equipped with buildings, farm machinery, and live-stock, including pure-bred cattle. Buildings include fully modern, 12-room dwelling, hot and cold water, three bath rooms; suitable for experimental or high-class dairy, or stock-breeding farm, or private estate or country club.—For full particulars write Box 548, *Canada* Office, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
G. P. Vanier.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.
G. A. Coughlin.
L. H. Ballantyne.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. R. L. Shanks.
F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Lake of the Woods Milling.—The directors have paid a dividend of 3 per cent., less tax, on Common stock.

Mining Corporation of Canada.—The directors announce that owing to shortage both of labour and of power, the latter being due to an abnormally dry summer in Canada, the usual December interim dividend will not be paid.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to :—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, c/o Chas. H. Demey, Esq., Rue Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

India.

H. R. Poussette, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, c/o H.M. Trade Commissioner, 6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Athenee Palace Hotel, Bucharest. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following :—

A Canadian business man possessing a long experience of the cotton and woollen textile trades in Canada, and an influential connection among manufacturers, jobbers, cutters-up and the retail trade, is desirous of securing a few United Kingdom agencies. The firm also possess a connection for the sale of smallware of all kinds.

A Canadian enquirer desires the addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of machinery for making children's marbles.

—* *—

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

Canadian manufacturers and exporters desiring to appoint agents for the sale of Canadian goods in England, or in any part of the world, are invited to communicate with the Business Enquiries Department of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*. This journal, published monthly in London by the proprietors of *Canada*, solely for the purpose of extending Canadian trade among importers and wholesale merchants in Oversea markets, has extensive connections among English, Overseas and foreign buyers, and receives a constant stream of enquiries for agencies for Canadian productions, which are far more numerous in many lines of trade than the enquiries from Canadian firms seeking oversea agents. The *Pioneer* is, therefore, glad to take note of the wants of any Canadian manufacturer or exporting house regarding Oversea representation, with a view to introductions to its readers abroad, as opportunity arises. In addition to the journal's work by private correspondence, "Business Enquiries" are a regular and important feature of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, which is open free of charge to subscribers and advertisers for the publication of agency enquiries.

—* *—

METAL FIRM IN DIFFICULTIES.

The creditors of the N. Brenner Company, metal dealers, have been informed by the assignee that the liabilities amount to $24,000,000, and the assets to $167,575. American and European firms are the chief creditors (says *Reuter's* Toronto correspondent), only one Canadian firm being interested, to the extent of $40,000. The liabilities consist of $5,000,000 in steel futures, and $19,000,000 in foreign exchange purchased as a speculation. A committee has been appointed to represent the interests of creditors in Great Britain, Boston, and New York.

—* *—

Calgary and Edmonton Land. — The land sales for November aggregated 161 acres, at an average price of $12 per acre.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

The leading Canadian banks, now ending their financial year, present extremely favourable reports.

There were stored in publicly-owned elevators in Canada on November 19 some 49,500,000 bushels of wheat.

Canadian exports to South Africa during September amounted to $2,234,000, as against $359,000 for September, 1919.

Bank clearings throughout Canada for the week ended November 25 reached a total of 16 per cent. in excess of that for the corresponding period last year.

There are in Canada thirty-two manufacturing plants engaged in the india-rubber industry. They are capitalized at a total of $42,787,000, and employ 12,600 workers, turning out last year products valued in the factory at $56,000,000. Canadian exports of rubber products during the fiscal year ended March 31 last amounted to $10,069,000.

The Canadian Customs and Inland Revenue receipts for the month of November amount to $4,700,000 more than in November of last year (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent), while for the eight months closing at the end of November these receipts total $209,000,000, being an increase of $57,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The Canadian trade returns for October indicate exports to the United Kingdom worth $24,900,000, and imports therefrom valued at $17,431,000, which is an increase of 100 per cent. over the imports received during October, 1919. Imports from the United Kingdom during the twelve months ended October amounted to $226,000,000, as compared with $81,500,000 for the same period in 1918-1919. The total exports of pulp and paper during October amounted to $16,700,000, this figure being 28 per cent. more than that for the corresponding month last year

—* *—

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

From the beginning of October a decline was noted in the total average volume of industrial employment throughout Canada, the downward movement being most pronounced in the third week (according to the November issue of the official *Labour Gazette*, published at Ottawa). All the Provinces showed a decline over the month, though temporary recoveries occurred in Quebec, Nova Scotia, and the Prairie Provinces.

At the beginning of October, the percentage of unemployment among trade unions was 3.25 as compared with 4 per cent. (revised figure) at the beginning of September and 2.19 at the beginning of October, 1919. According to returns from over 5,100 firms, the volume of employment showed a decrease, which was more marked in the latter half of the month.

The time lost due to industrial disputes during October was greater than during September, but less than during October, 1919. There were in existence during the month 20 strikes involving about 5,147 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 65,556 working days. At the end of the month there were on record 21 strikes, involving about 1,418 workpeople.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods showed a slight decline, averaging $15.83 at the middle of October as compared with $15.95 in September, $14.21 in October, 1919, and $7.93 in October, 1914.

—* *—

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.—Transfer books of 5 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Grand Trunk borrowed capital) and Perpetual 4 per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock will be closed from December 13 to January 13, 1921, inclusive. Warrants for interest accrued to December 31, will be forwarded January 13, 1921, to proprietors registered December 13. Transfer Books of 5 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Great Western borrowed capital) and the 4 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Northern borrowed capital) will be closed from January 17 to 31, 1921, inclusive. Warrants for half-year's interest to January 31, 1921, will be forwarded on that date to all proprietors of those Stocks registered January 17, 1921.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-12-13, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. George C. Creelman, LL.D., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

B

Baker, Miss, Vancouver—St. James's Court, S.W.1.

Beardmore, William, Toronto—Savoy Hotel.

Bescoby, Mrs., Toronto—Carleton Mansions, 39, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square.

Bureau, Hon. Jacques, Three Rivers—Carlton Hotel.

C

Cranston, E. C., Nobleford, Alta.—47, Murray Street, West Hartlepool.

E.

Elliot, Maj.-Gen. H. M., Halifax—Langham Hotel.

F.

Fuller, Capt., Humboldt, Sask.—30, Stockwell Park Road, S.W.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price. No Extras.
7/6

H

Halford, H. J., Hamilton—Waldorf Hotel.

Harvey, Stephen, Winnipeg—care of High Commissioner for Canada.

Hopkins, J. Castell, Toronto—Savoy Hotel.

Houston, Robert, Montreal.—care of A. McKim, Ltd., 1, Arundel Street, W.C.

L

Loring, Robert, and Mrs., Toronto—Carlton Hotel.

Mac.-Mc.

Mackenzie, Sir William, Toronto—Savoy Hotel.

McCarthy, Leighton, Toronto—Savoy Hotel.

M

Marshall, A. L., Victoria — University College, Gower Street.

Mennejohn, John H., Vancouver—Brasenose College, Oxford.

LONDON
HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSES
Accommodation Booked.
U.A.B. Universal Accommodation Bureau & General Agency, Ltd., 55, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
'Phone: City 4471. Telegrams: "Accommodate, Cent, London." Call Write or 'Phone. Branches and Agencies Everywhere.

Milloy, Miss, Toronto—Carleton Mansions, 39, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square.

N.

Neilson, Mr., and Mrs., Quebec—care of Agent-General for Quebec.

R

Risteen, Mrs. G. F.—Rembrandt Hotel.

Rudkin, A. J., Quamichan Lake, B.C.—care of W. C. Rudkin, 44, King William Street.

S

Searle, John, Toronto—Y.M.C.A. Hotel, Victoria Street.

GENTLEPEOPLE, widely travelled, jolly, would receive few paying-guests. Well-appointed home, in own grounds, gravel soil, old-world village, 10 mins. station, daily elec. service, Waterloo (Season 7/6 wkly.). Library, Music, Garage, Stabling, Exceptional Cooking. Box 550 "Canada," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, W.C.2

BRAND'S MEAT LOZENGES
Sustaining and Invigorating.
In Boxes, 1/3, 1/10 and 3/6.
Of all Chemists and Stores.

Skinner, Miss N., Kingston, Ont. — 48, Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

Smith, C. Howard, and Mrs., Montreal—Carlton Hotel.

Smith, S. T. A., Hazel Hill—Oaklands, Southwick.

Somerset, W. B., Montreal—care of A. McKim, Ltd., 1, Arundel Street, W.C.

T

Turner, Major G. R., Toronto—School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

—* *—

CANADIAN NORTHERN ISSUE OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

A *Times* cable received from Canada states that an issue at par of $25,000,000 7 per cent. 20-Year Sinking Fund Bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway, unconditionally guaranteed principal and interest by the Government of Canada, has been heavily over-subscribed, the bonds being quoted at a premium.

The issue is callable after 1935 at the option of the company at 102½ and interest. The bonds are payable, principal and interest, in New York and there are to be semi-annual sinking fund payments of $500,000, commencing on June 1 next.

Associated with Messrs. William A. Read & Co. in the issue are the National City Company, the Bankers' Trust, Messrs. Blair & Co., all of New York; and the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

ROBERTS & SHORT
NAVAL, MILITARY, SPORTING AND CIVIL TAILORS.
4 & 6, BURY STREET, ST. JAMES', LONDON, S.W.1 (opposite St. James' Theatre).

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.
GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.
Fancy Articles of Every Description.
T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists.
76, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Canada Steamship Lines.—The usual quarterly dividend on the Common stock of 1¾ per cent. (actual) has been declared.

British American Finance Corporation. — This company has been incorporated with a capital of $1,500,000, with head office in Toronto, and a branch in New York. Sir William Wiseman, of London, England, is president. The company will deal in Canadian, American, and Mexican securities.

Dominion Steel.—A dividend at the rate of 1½ per cent. has been declared on th Common shares, payable January 1 to holders of record December 4. Holders of share warrants are notified that Coupon No. 27 will be paid, on and after January 1, on presentation at the Bank of Montreal, London, or in Montreal.

AMERICAN PLATELESS DENTISTRY.
Highly Recommended by the Profession.
Mr. G. MURRAY BARKER,
10, Duke St., Manchester Square
(nr. Selfridges). W.1. *Tel. Mayfair 1959*

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C.P.O.S.

Liverpool to St. John.

Wednesday, December 15.—**Empress of France.*
Saturday, December 18.—*Metagama.*
Friday, December 31.—*Empress of Britain.*
Thursday, January 6.—†*Minnedosa.*
Friday, January 14.—*Victorian.*
Saturday, January 22.—†*Metagama.*
Friday, January 28.—*Empress of Britain.*
Thursday, February 3.—†*Melita.*
Thursday, February 10.—†*Minnedosa.*
Friday, February 18.—*Victorian.*
Friday, February 25.—*Empress of Britain.*
Tuesday, March 1.—*Metagama.*

*Three-class steamers. †Via Havre.

Glasgow to St. John.

Saturday, December 18.—*Pretorian.*
Saturday, January 29.—*Pretorian.*

London to St. John viâ Havre.

Tuesday, January 11.—*Corsican.*
Thursday, January 25.—*Grampian.*

Antwerp to St. John.

Friday, December 17.—*Grampian.*
Friday, December 31.—*Scandinavian.*
Wednesday, February 2.—*Sicilian.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, December 11.—*Carmania.*
Saturday, January 1.—*K. A. Victoria.*
Thursday, January 13.—*Carmania.*

Southampton to New York

Saturday, December 11.—*Imperator.*
Saturday, January 8.—*Imperator.*
Saturday, January 15.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, February 5.—*Imperator.*

London via Cherbourg to Halifax.

Saturday, December 18.—*Caronia.*
Thursday, December 30.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, December 15.—*Olympic.*
Wednesday, January 5.—*Adriatic.*

Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, December 29.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, January 8.—*Megantic.*
Wednesday, January 19.—*Cedric.*
Wednesday, February 9.—*Celtic.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, December 17.—*Kroonland.*
Friday, December 24.—*Lapland.*
Friday, December 31.—*Finland.*
Friday, January 7.—*Zeeland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Halifax and Portland.

Thursday, January 6.—*Canada.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to St. John and Halifax.

Saturday, December 18.—*Manchester Brigade.*

Thursday, December 30. — *Manchester Hero.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers direct from Quebec are due by the *Canada* on December 14, and by the *Melita* on Saturday, December 18, and the *Empress of Britain* on December 23; letters via New York by the *Lapland* on December 13.

—* *—

Bank of Montreal.—General Sir Arthur Currie and Sir Lomer Gouin have been elected to the board of directors.

Canada Landed and National Investment.—A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of the company has been declared for the final quarter of 1920, payable on and after January 3, 1921, to shareholders of record December 16, 1920.

Molsons Bank. — The report for the year ended September 30, 1920, shows net profits, including $275,436 brought forward, of $1,098,154. Dividends absorb $480,000, contribution to officers' pension fund $25,061, provision for Dominion Government taxes $70,000, balance at credit September 30, 1920, $518,092. A dividend of 3 per cent. (being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum) upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, payable by the London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, 41, Lothbury, E.C., on and after January 3, to shareholders on London register December 15, 1920.

OWN A FARM IN CANADA.

The desire to own a piece of land—a place that is really HOME—is instinctive in the heart of every British person.

Never did economic conditions and natural ambition combine so urgently to suggest

CANADA.

Unexcelled opportunities for farmers with capital; assured employment for farm labourers; good homes and good wages for

WOMEN HOUSEHOLD WORKERS.

These are some of the attractions which Canada has to offer in addition to her

MARVELLOUS NATURAL RESOURCES.

For full information apply to:

SUPERINTENDENT of EMIGRATION for CANADA, 11, 12, 13 CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.1,

or to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at any of the following addresses: 48, Lord Street, Liverpool; 139 Corporation Street, Birmingham; 52, Baldwin Street, Bristol; Canada Chambers, Museum Street, York; 107, Hope Street, Glasgow; 116, Union Street, Aberdeen; 17-19, Victoria Street, Belfast; 44, Dawson Street, Dublin; 54, Castle Street Carlisle; Market Place, Peterborough; 310, High Street, Bangor, Wales. Or to any Licensed Booking Agent.

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DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED,

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CANADA'S GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CANADA'S GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

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Daily Coast to Coast Service

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HALIFAX	WINNIPEG	VANCOUVER
QUEBEC	SASKATOON	VICTORIA
MONTREAL	EDMONTON	PRINCE RUPERT
TORONTO	and intermediate points.	

WE COVER THE WHOLE FIELD OF TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

Passengers holding Grand Trunk Rail Tickets from Quebec are routed via Canadian National Railways to Montreal, travelling over the new Quebec Bridge.

Most comfortable and up-to-date Hotels in Canada:—

CHATEAU LAURIER	OTTAWA
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Canadian Express Company handle Packages, Live-stock, etc., by Mail Steamers in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway System.

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EUROPEAN TRAFFIC OFFICES:

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LONDON, E.C.3	44-46, Leadenhall Street.
LIVERPOOL	20, Water Street.
GLASGOW	75, Union Street.
PARIS	47, Rue Cambon.

H. H. NORMAN, Secretary, Dashwood House, E.C.2.

FRED C. SALTER, European Traffic Manager.

CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER:

Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

A Monthly Journal of Information for all Possible Buyers of Canada-Products.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

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ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE AT WINNIPEG, FORT WILLIAM, EDMONTON, PRINCE ALBERT, ETC.

The Company has General Stores at Winnipeg, Vancouver, Nelson, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and other places where purchasers will find the best goods at moderate prices. Transportation by the Company's Steamers, brigades of boats and canoes throughout the Territories not traversed by railways.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1, Lime Street, London, E.C. 3.

Printed by the AVENUE PRESS (L. Upcott Gill & Son, Ltd., 55-57, Drury Lane, London, W.C.2, and published by the CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, England, and 4, Hospital Street, Montreal, Canada.—Saturday, December 11, 1920